DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Director of Industries, Bihar, for the year 1938-39.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR, PATNA.
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, BIHAR, FOR THE YEAR 1938-39.

CHAPTER I.

Organisation, Staff and Tours.

I.—ESTABLISHMENT.

1. Mr. V. K. B. Pillai, I.C.S., was in charge of the department during the whole of the year 1938-39 in addition to his own duties as Cane Commissioner, Bihar.

II.—TOURS.

2. During the year Mr. Pillai was on tour for 155 days; Rao Bahadur K. S. Rao, Textile Expert, for 178 days; Babu D. N. Sen, Superintendent of Fisheries, for 39 days and Babu Chandrashekhar Prashad Verma, who officiated as Superintendent of Fisheries toured for 3 days; and Maulavi Muhammad Yasin, Intelligence Officer, for 43 days. The Circle Officers of North Bihar, and South Bihar and Chota Nagpur Circles toured 133 days and 154 days respectively.

CHAPTER II.

Technical Education and Industrial Training.

I.—REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 1938-39.

3. The system of imparting technical education and industrial training remained unchanged. The importance of technical education is being increasingly realised by the general public and this is reflected in the appreciable increase in the number of applications received for admission into the technical and industrial institutions. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Bihar Unemployment Committee funds were provided by Government for the conversion of a few upper primary and middle schools into half-time vocational schools and accordingly five such schools of Dhanbad, Gaya, Raghunathpur (Manbhum), Dighra (Darbhanga) and Monghyr were converted into half-time vocational schools and were paid grants-in-aid during the year. Besides this, two new industrial schools for girls and women started at Muzaffarpur and Patna for the teaching of such handicrafts as spinning, weaving, knitting, sewing and embroidery, received grants-in-aid from the Department of Industries. Thus the number of aided schools increased from 11 to 21 during the year. By the starting of

two weaving and basketry schools at Jharia and Kustore for miners' wives the number of Government institutions also increased by two.

4. The work of inspecting the weaving, knitting and half-time industrial schools was carried out by the Textile Expert and that of the Government Technical Institutes and aided industrial schools by Mr. J. Tullis, the Principal of the Bihar College of Engineering.

5. The number of pupils attending the various technical and industrial institutions during the year increased from 2,662 to 3,166.

6. The grants-in-aid disbursed to different technical and industrial institutions during the year amounted to Rs. 37,181 details of which are shown in Appendix C. The total expenditure on technical and industrial institutions, both Government managed and aided ones, amounted to Rs. 4,99,569 as against Rs. 4,53,992 in 1937-38.

7. *Miscellaneous.*—Enquiries and requests for information, advice and suggestions relating to technical education and industrial training in and outside the province continued to be received from boys and their guardians in increasingly large numbers and were promptly served.

II.—Progress of Government Technical Institutes.

8. *The Bihar College of Engineering.*—During the year under report this college was further equipped with one Torsion Testing machine, one weighing machine, one Level Gear Generating attachment, one Single Cylinder Power Pump, one Ross Epidiascope, one "Wild" Level, one Duro Type Bevel Saw, and one Duro Ward Plane. The total number of students attending all the three courses in this institution i.e., degree, subordinate and industrial diploma courses increased from 272 in 1937-38 to 287. A scheme for introducing in this college degree courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering was drawn up during the year by an Expert Committee appointed for the purpose, and was submitted to Government.

(i) *Civil Engineering Degree course.*—(*a*) *Admission.*—The number of applications for training in degree course increased from 50 to 54. Of the 39 students admitted 3 were from Orissa, one from Rewa Darbar and 16 from other parts of India. Thus, as in the past, qualified Bihari candidates again failed to apply for admission in sufficient numbers.

(*b*) *Examination results.*

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1st year	32	31
2nd year (Intermediate Civil Engineering) ..	17	16
3rd year	23	23
4th year (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) ..	22	20

As no student secured a first class in the final year examination held in 1938, the Prince of Wales Reception Fund scholarship was not awarded.

(ii) *Civil Engineering Subordinate Course.*—Only 99 candidates applied against 110 in the previous year for 45 seats. Of these, 47 students including 4 repeaters and 2 from Rewa Darbar were admitted.

Examination results.

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1st year	31	28
2nd year	37	34
3rd year	48	29

The joint examination of the subordinate engineering students of the Bihar College of Engineering and the Orissa School of Engineering was conducted as usual by the Governing Body of the Bihar College of Engineering.

(iii) *Industrial Diploma course.*—The Industrial Diploma course continued to be as popular as before and there were as many as 226 applications for admission as against 200 in the previous year. Of these, only 22 candidates could be admitted.

Examination Results.

—	Practical.		Theoretical.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1st year	20	20	16	11
2nd year ..	15	15	10	8
3rd year ..	19	19	7	7
4th year ..	17	17	5	5
5th year ..	14	14	4	2

The Pleaders' Survey class and examination and the Munsifs' Training class were held as usual.

9. *Ranchi Technical School.*—As many as 196 applications were received as against 168 in the previous year. Of the 48 candidates admitted, 37 joined the Industrial Diploma, 3 Wood-working and 8 Leather-working classes. The total number of students on roll on the 31st March 1939 was 167 as against 169 in the previous year. Forty-one students viz., 27 of Industrial Diploma, 9 of Improvers' and 5 of Leather workers' classes completed their course during the year under report.

10. *Tirhut Technical Institute.*—One hundred and seventeen applications were received for admission as against 195 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were admitted in the Industrial Diploma, 11 in the Leather-working and 8 in the Oil Engine Driving classes. The total number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1939 was 98 as against 94 in the previous year.

Examination results.

—	Practical.		Theoretical.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Industrial Diploma Course.				
1st year ..	18	18	16	16
2nd year	16	16	12	12
3rd year ..	12	12	8	6
4th year ..	12	12	5	5
5th year ..	12	12	4	4
Leather-working class.				
1st year ..	6	6	..	..
2nd year ..	3	3	..	..

Oil Engine Driving class.

	Practical.	
	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1st year	10	9

The receipts on account of private work undertaken by the institute amounted to Rs. 2,618 as against Rs. 2,810 in the previous year.

Two South-bend Lathes and 30 Battery plates for part replacement of the old plates were purchased during the year.

11. *Printing and Book-binding classes in Government Press, Gulzarbagh.*—During the year under review 15 students, viz., 7 for training in composing, 4 in printing and 4 in book-binding were admitted.

When Government sanctioned 5 stipends of Rs. 10 each per month for training matriculates in the compositor's work, 5 apprentices were also admitted in January 1939. The total number of students on the roll at the close of the session was 35 as shown below :—

	1st year.	2nd year.
Composing	7 *plus* 5	8
Printing	4	2
Book-binding	4	5
Total ..	20	15

Fifteen students of the second year class appeared for the final examination and 9 of them successfully passed.

12. *Dehri Workshop Industrial classes.*—There were no admissions during the year, as these are made only in alternate years. The number of boys in the 2nd year class was 7 and that in the 4th year class 6. Of the latter, three boys passed the final examination. Of the successful students, two are reported to be employed as fitters in the Dehri Rohtas Light Railway and Rohtas Industries on Rs. 15 each per month.

13. *Evening Mining classes.*—As usual these classes were started both at Jharia and Sijua in June 1938 and continued to remain open till the end of January 1939. The special Survey classes could not be held in the absence of the permanent Mining Lecturer on leave. The lectures on gas-testing were however delivered as in the previous year.

Mr. H. K. Nag, the permanent Mining Lecturer, was on leave from the 21st June 1938, till the 13th August 1938 on which date the term of his contract expired. Two temporary part-time lecturers were therefore appointed one each for the Jharia and Sijua centres and Mr. B. K. Palit, the Senior Assistant, officiated as Mining Lecturer.

There was a marked improvement in the strength of the classes, the total number being 79 at Jharia and 69 at Sijua as against 64 and 41 respectively during the previous year.

Examination results.

	Appeared	Passed.
1st year	37	29
2nd year	35	20
3rd year	29	4

During the year under report, the following number of students trained in the Evening Mining classes appeared at the examinations conducted by the Mines Department of the Government of India and obtained certificates :—

First class certificate of competency ..	3
Second ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	3
Surveyors' ,, ,, ,, ...	1

Vernacular lectures on practical coal mining were also delivered at six important mining centres and 446 students attended such lectures as against 436 in the previous year.

14. *Cottage Industries Institute.*—The usefulness of this institute was further increased by the addition of a paper-making section during the year under report. In addition to such commercial subjects as costing, book-keeping and correspondence taught to the boys along with the designing, calculations and theory pertaining to various industries, the students were given opportunities to learn practical salesmanship. For this purpose, they were asked to sell the goods manufactured by them by hawking for a couple of months out of working hours. There

were a few changes in the staff of the institute. When Mr. Ganesh Prasad Pujari was appointed as Textile Expert of Orissa, Mr. S. Z. Hasan, who had his training in dyeing and printing in England and worked in different mills in India, took his place as Superintendent. The Pottery Instructor resigned his post and another graduate in Ceramics of the Benares Hindu University was appointed. When the paper making section was started, a teacher trained at Kalpi (U.P.) in paper making was also appointed.

A noticeable feature in the working of this institute during the year under review was the admission of girl students for the first time. Although 12 seats had been reserved for them, only 5 joined the institute. They were provided with separate hostel accommodation in the co-operative press building which had been transferred to the department.

The Advisory Committee of the institute with Lady Imam as president met three times during the year and continued to render valuable assistance for which the department desires to record its thanks.

One hundred seventy-three students newly admitted in January 1938 and 40 promoted from the 1st year classes continued their studies till December 1938. Of these, only 148 appeared for the examination and 137 passed. 103 students, who had completed their courses of training successfully, were awarded certificates. During the year under report the students (134 on an average) in the course of completing their practical exercises produced various articles of marketable quality and dyed yarn for the Bihar Cottage Industries. The value of this work amounted to Rs. 21,178 which was, however, less than that of the previous year, i.e. Rs. 24,576.

The large number of applications received for admission indicates the increasing popularity of this institute in spite of the unemployment of some of the ex-students. This unsatisfactory state of affairs was also brought to the notice of the public by an association of ex-students. Suggestions to solve this problem had been made in the last year's report. Orders of Government to grant loans to cottage workers on easy terms under the State Aid to Industries Act are now awaited. These ex-students will have also to be helped in marketing their products by starting a model marketing organisation for the sale of the products of such industries as knitting, pottery, toy-making, cane work and paper-making.

The number of students admitted in various sections of the institute and of those who passed in the annual examinations is given below along with the value of work turned out by them in the course of completing the prescribed exercises for workshop practice :—

Industries taught.	No. admitted.	No. examined.	No. passed.	Value of work in 1938-39.	Value of work in 1937-38.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1. Spinning and weaving I year.	20	14	12	2,874	2,375
II year	15	15	13		
2. Dyeing and Printing I year	16	10	10	10,814	15,240
II year	13	11	11		
3. Knitting	14	7	7	1,173	1,077
4. Carpet weaving ...	14	9	7	2,016	2,624
5. Durrie and Newar weaving	11	8	7		
6. Making of wooden toys ...	14	7	6	848	939
7. Making of cardboard toys and painting.	—	8	7		
8. Tailoring I year ...	16	12	11	1,324	1,108
II year ...	13	13	13		
9. Pottery	12	9	9	773	743
10. Cane work	16	12	11	1,224	470 (for 8 months).
11. Paper making ...	14	13	12	132	...
Total ...	188	148	136	21,178	24,576

The other work of the teaching staff in the various sections is briefly summarised below :—

(a) (i) *Weaving section.*—The students trained in the first year class included two students sent by the two district boards of Patna and Santal Parganas. The two boys, one sent by the district board of Shahabad and the other by the Orissa Government in the previous year, continued their course in the 2nd year. The weaving of 80s counts of yarn was also included in the syllabus of studies.

Twenty-two new designs were prepared for weaving saris, shirtings, coatings, towels and extra weft and double cloth bed-spreads. The jacquard machine and the dobby made at Mau in the United Provinces were tested.

Forty-seven samples of cloth and 14 of yarn were tested and the results were communicated to the parties concerned. Several sleys of different types and dobbies were also examined by the staff to test the accuracy of their working before they were sold to the weavers and others.

Eight ex-students received assistance from the staff in the weaving of new types of fabrics and in working jacquard machines and warping drums.

(ii) *Dyeing and calico printing section.*—The efficiency of the training in this section suffered during the year, and the students could dye only two-thirds of the quantity of yarn dyed in the previous year. Training in block-printing however received greater attention. Technical assistance was given to a couple of ex-students who were dyeing yarn for the Bihar Cottage Industries. Two of the students were also helped in securing appointments at Bhagalpur and Indore.

(iii) *Knitting section.*—The students trained in this section continued to find difficulties in getting employment owing to the absence of hosiery factories in this province. They could not also start knitting independently, as they had not sufficient resources and enterprise. The Knitting Instructor and his mistri helped the two aided industrial schools for girls and women started at Muzaffarpur and Patna with technical assistance.

(iv) *Carpet and Durrie section.*—Twelve new designs of durries, carpets and drugget *asans* were produced and five ex-students received assistance in carrying on their trade at home. The working of rope machine was improved by fitting up a new set of wheels.

(v) *Toy making and painting section.*—A boy sent by the district board of Shahabad was trained in this section and six new patterns of toys and electric lamp stands were produced.

(vi) *Tailoring section.*—The two students sent by the district board of Shahabad and Maulanagar Wakf Estate continued their studies in the 2nd year class. Orders for making garments were received from the local gentry and were executed with a view to provide the boys with efficient training.

A few local tailors and the Mahila Shilpa-Kala Bhawan, Muzaffarpur, were given technical advice by the master cutter who also examined the students of the latter institution.

(vii) *Pottery section.*—A few experiments to fix suitable glazes on the China clay body and engobes of red clay pottery were conducted. A reference was made in the last year's report to certain difficulties in getting sufficiently high temperature in the kiln. As the replacement of the chimney by a bigger and taller one recommended by an expert would cost some money, it was considered advisable to consult some other expert as well. Pending the improvement of the kiln the teaching in pottery was confined to the manufacture of only Majolica and glazed red clay toys and other articles. Two more models of Jesus Christ and some plaques of Hindu gods and prominent Indian leaders were prepared. An ex-student of this section was helped in getting admission into a pottery works at Morvi for practical training.

(viii) *Cane and basketry section.*—Experiments to utilise braids of date leaves in baskets and cane and bamboo furniture were made and some new patterns of the latter were produced. The foreman in charge helped the Catholic Mission of Chanpatia near Bettiah in teaching the local "doms" improved bamboo work.

(ix) *Paper making section.*—A paper making section was started in May 1938 with a teacher from Kalpi in the United Provinces. When this teacher resigned his post in December an ex-student of this section was appointed in March. A couple of students trained in paper making started a factory near the institute but they had to close down the same as they could not secure a market for their products.

(b) *Weavers' Stores.*—The sale of improved looms and appliances, rope machines and dyes recommended by the department amounted to Rs. 6,727 as against Rs. 4,744 for 1937-38.

(c) *Exhibitions and fairs.*—As in the previous year this institute participated in the exhibitions and *melas* held at Bankipore, Patna City, Sonepore and Brindaban (Champaran). In the All-India Industrial Exhibition organised by the Muslim League at Bankipore, the institute won a cup for the best collection of the products of cottage industries and a first class certificate of merit at the Gandhi Seva Sangh Exhibition held at Brindaban.

(d) *Visitors.*—Several distinguished gentlemen, both officials and non-officials, visited the institute and left behind in the visitors' book their words of appreciation.

(e) *Financial results.*—While the gross expenditure on the working of this institute increased from Rs. 68,010 to Rs. 71,125, the receipts dropped from Rs. 28,779 to Rs. 26,832 in spite of the increase in the number of students under training. The financial statement in Appendix E of the report will show that the net cost of working this institute increased from Rs. 37,327 in 1937-38 to Rs. 41,144. This increase in cost was largely due to the fact that the number of students under training increased from 102 in 1937 to 134 in 1938, that a new section for teaching paper making was added and that the number of working days had to be reduced at the request of the students.

15. *Silk Institute.*—The activity of this institute which exists for the improvement of the local silk industry was confined mainly to the training of youngmen and boys in (1) sericulture, (2) silk dyeing and printing, and (3) silk weaving. It also carried on some commercial work with a view to give publicity and thereby to secure wider markets for Bihar silks and also to introduce improved designs among the silk weavers. The Superintendent of this institute directed the research work that was being carried on at the Tasar Research Station at Chaibassa and the Eri Seed Supply Station at Ranchi and inspected the working of these two institutions and that of the Eri Demonstration Party.

During the year under report 30 students and 40 artisan boys received training in different sections of the institute. Of the former only 16 completed their course of training successfully. It is reported that six of these carry on the industry in which they were trained and that three secured service. In January 1939 a fresh batch of 25 students were selected out of 205 applicants and were admitted for training.

The staff of the institute conducted experiments in weaving reeled mulberry silk fabrics on jacquard and dobby looms of the Mau type and helped the local weavers using jacquard looms, with design cards cut at the institute. As in the previous year about 150 women were employed outside the institute in spinning eri and tasar silk yarn and of these 82 were able to spin eri yarn of fine counts varying from 1 to 3.

(a) (i) *Rearing.*—Of the 10 students trained in sericulture five completed their course and obtained certificates. Four of

these secured employment either in Bihar or outside. seventeen broods of eri, 19 of mulberry and 2 of tasar worms were reared and 10,710 layings of erieggs, 2,000 of mulberry and three of tasar eggs were supplied to 167, 21 and 1 applicants respectively. Either mulberry cuttings or castor seeds were supplied to 11 persons intending to start silk rearing and to the Agriculture Department, Nagpur and eri eggs and tasar seed cocoons to some parties in Japan, Italy, Bengal, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Baroda and Madras.

(*ii*) *Reeling and spinning.*—The students of the rearing section and 26 artisan boys while receiving practical training in spinning produced 16½ seers of eri, 2¾ seers of mulberry and 12 chataks of tasar yarn. Instruction in tasar reeling was also imparted to a few boys who reeled 1½ seers of mulberry and 7 chataks of tasar yarn. The spinners outside the institute spun 30½ seers of tasar yarn and 2 maunds 10½ seers of eri yarn. One twisting, one reeling and one rewinding machines and eight improved charkhas were sold to the silk weavers during the year.

(*iii*) *Dyeing.*—Seven students received training in dyeing silk yarn and in printing cloth with blocks and ærograph machines but only three of them completed the course. The students dyed in all 12 maunds and 31 seers of silk yarn and conducted experiments in vegetable dyeing.

(*iv*) *Weaving.*—Although 13 students received training in this section, eight completed the course and obtained certificates. The students in completing the practical exercises produced silk fabrics of a value of Rs. 2,279.

The total value of silks produced during the year was Rs. 14,293 of which Rs. 4,315 worth of goods were for foreign markets and were woven by outside weavers. Twenty-two new designs of mufflers, six of coatings and shirtings, three of table runners, two of rugs, two of bedspreads, one of scarf and two of handkerchiefs were prepared. The foreign spun silk yarn was replaced either by the indigenous reeled mulberry or tasar silk.

(*v*) *Exhibition.*—The institute participated in the exhibitions held at Patna, Dumka, Mandar Hill, Gaya, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Purnea, Madhipura, Daltonganj, Karachi and Tripuri and won some medals and certificates. As in previous years, Bhagalpur silks were also exhibited in the British Industries Fair in London and in the exhibitions held at Toronto and Budapest through the Indian Trade Commissioners.

(*vi*) *Advisory Committee.*—The Advisory Committee with Rai Bahadur Bansidhar Dhandhania as Chairman met four times during the year. I feel grateful to the committee for the assistance I had from them in maintaining the efficiency of this institute.

(*b*) *Financial results.*—The gross expenditure on this institute decreased from Rs. 31,677 in 1937-38 to Rs. 29,678. A sum of Rs. 16,155 was realised on account of sales effected both in India and foreign countries as against Rs. 16,894 in the previous year. Although the gross expenditure on the institute decreased from Rs. 31,677 in 1937-38 to Rs. 29,678 the net cost of maintaining it during the year under report increased from Rs. 12,382 in the previous year to Rs. 14,989.

16. *Wool-Weaving Institute.*—The Wool Weaving Institute at Gaya continued to impart training to youngmen, particularly of the "Ganderi" class in improved methods of wool spinning, dyeing and weaving. At the beginning of 1938, 17 students had been admitted and 12 of them had been awarded stipends. Fourteen students completed their course of training and excepting one, all passed the examination held at the end of the year. Six of the passed students belonging to the "Ganderi" class are reported to be carrying on at home their professional trade. In January 1939, a fresh batch of 18 students was admitted out of 147 applicants. These students and those of the previous year, in the course of completing the prescribed exercises for practical training, produced blankets, rugs, *lohis*, *asans*, coatings, etc., of a total value of Rs. 3,218. The amount realised by sales amounted to only Rs. 1,708 and the net cost of working this institute amounted to Rs. 2,891 as against Rs. 3,293 in the previous year (vide Appendix II). The institute continued to be located in a shed kindly lent by the district board of Gaya. Further development of this institute largely depends on the extension of this or the construction of a new building. In the absence of a lavatory and a hostel for students coming from outside Gaya, considerable inconvenience is caused to the students.

17. *Half-time Weaving School, Bihar.*—This school continued to impart vocational training in hand-spinning and weaving along with general education in the two upper primary and two middle school classes. The average daily attendance during the year was 54·3 and the number of students at the end of the year was 64. In January 1939, 27 were promoted to the higher classes and five left the school at the end of the

course. In January 1939, 35 more boys were admitted out of 51 who applied for admission. All the boys were examined as usual by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bihar, in general subjects and by the Weaving Supervisor of the Wool Weaving Institute in technical subjects. The students in the course of their practical training in weaving produced cloth of a value of Rs. 434.

Eri silk worm eggs were distributed among some of the boys and instructions were given in rearing of silk worms.

The Managing Committee of the school with the Subdivisional Officer as Chairman met only once during the year.

The gross expenditure on the school during the year was Rs. 3,664 against which a sum of Rs. 384 was realised by the sale of students' work. The net cost of maintaining this institution was Rs. 3,280 asagainst Rs. 3,072 in the previous year, the higher cost being due to some expenditure on repairs done to the building of the school.

III.—Progress of Aided Technical and Industrial Institutions.

18. *Jamalpur Technical School.*—Out of 964 candidates including 304 Biharis, who applied for admission into the Apprentice Mechanics class only fourteen Europeans and Anglo-Indians and fourteen Indians were selected and admitted for training. Of the latter only five were Biharis. The total number of Apprentice Mechanics in this school on the 31st March 1939 was 104 of whom 24 belonged to this province.

There were also 32 special class apprentices and 343 Trade Apprentices. Of the former two apprentices and almost all of the latter were natives of this province. During the year 68 trade apprentices completed their course of training.

19. *Jamshedpur Technical Night School.*—Four hundred and eight students applied for admission and 293 students were admitted during the year. The total strength of the classes on the 31st March 1939 was 394 as against 398 in the previous year. One hundred ninety-nine students appeared for the final examination and 158 of them were successful. Of these 81 were employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and 41 of the associated companies.

20. *Benagaria Industrial School.*—The school continued to grow in popularity for as many as 87 candidates applied for

four seats in carpentry and eight in weaving sections. The practical test was held in December 1938 and three students of carpentry and nine of weaving sections were granted certificates. The total number of students on roll on the 31st March 1939 was 40, and the income from the sale of students' work during the year amounted to Rs. 2,530. New tools and equipment were purchased at a cost of Rs. 350 of which a sum of Rs. 234 was paid by Government in addition to the annual grant of Rs. 2,800.

21. *St. Rita's Knitting School, Bettiah.*—The school continued to train girls in useful home-industries such as sewing, embroidery work, knitting, toy-making, pen painting, etc. 46 applications were received for admission, but 31 students were admitted. The total number of students on roll on the 31st March 1939 was 64 as against 66 in the previous year and 18 students completed their course of training.

22. *Weaving School of Co-operative Home Industries Association, Ltd., Khunti.*—The school worked with ten looms during the year as against seven looms in 1937-38. The number of applications for admission received during the year was 20, out of which five students were admitted. The number of students on the 31st March 1939 was nine and the value of cloth woven and the sales during the year amounted to Rs. 2,153 and Rs. 2,078 respectively as against Rs. 1,738 and Rs. 1,819 in 1937-38.

23. *Katkahi Technical School, Katkahi.*—The number of boys under training in this school during the year under report was 29. Three boys of the carpentry section and 20 of the weaving section passed in the final examination and three students were sent to the Ranchi Technical School for one year's Improvers' course. As the admissions were restricted to those who had read up to VI and VII standards, the number of boys in the Katkahi School decreased slightly.

24. *B. N. Surveying and Technical School, Dighra.*—There were 40 applications for admission into the industrial sections of this school but only 12 students were admitted. Besides these, 94 students of the local district board Middle English school received part-time training in surveying and a couple of cottage industries. Four students of the industrial school passed the final examinations in surveying and one in weaving. Arrangements were made during the year to amalgamate this and the Middle English school into one half-time industrial school.

25. *B. N. Mallik Industrial School, Rayam.*—The total number of students enrolled was 21 out of whom two absconded and one died. Thus there were only 18 students on roll on the 31st March 1939. The school sent the articles manufactured by the boys to the exhibitions held at Madhubani and Darbhanga and secured silver medals.

26. *Half-time Vocational Schools.*—In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Bihar Unemployment Committee, Government sanctioned during the year a scheme for the conversion of a few selected schools into half-time vocational schools and placed at my disposal sums of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 5,000 for recurring and non-recurring grants respectively. Arrangements were therefore made to start the following schools :—

(i) *Theosophical Model Half-time Industrial School, Gaya.*—This school started teaching spinning, weaving and tailoring along with general education up to middle school standard from the 11th August 1938. Thirty-three students were admitted and 16 students sat for the annual examination in December. Out of these eight were promoted to class V. Twenty more students were admitted to class IV at the beginning of the session in January.

(ii) *Half-time Industrial Middle English School, Dighra.*—As stated in paragraph 24 above arrangements were made with the Darbhanga district board to amalgamate the board Middle English school and the Government aided B. N. Surveying and Technical school at Dighra into a half-time industrial school with effect from the 1st April 1939. The school provides for the training in weaving, tailoring and thread ball winding, surveying and glass silvering, carpentry and smithy.

(iii) *J. C. Mallik Half-time Industrial School, Dhanbad.*—This school was started in January 1939 by the Dhanbad municipality in sheds put up for a market. In this school carpentry and smithy are being taught along with subjects for general education. Fifty-nine students were reported to be on the roll on the 31st March 1939.

(iv) *Half-time Weaving school, Raghunathpur.*—The Manbhum district board and the Raghunathpur municipality were

requested to convert the upper primary school at Raghunathpur into a half-time weaving school and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,200 was paid to the former for the construction of additional class rooms and a workshed. As these were not ready the school could not be started before the close of the official year.

(v) *Hindu Technical Institute, Monghyr.*—This school was converted into a half-time industrial school during the year and the recurring grant of Rs. 80 per month was increased to Rs. 120 per month. Ninety-one applications for admission were received but only 30 students could be admitted. The total number of students on roll on the 31st March 1939 was 83. Eleven students left the institute after completing the course and passing the final examination. All of them are reported to have started their own shops at various places.

27. *Arrah Industrial School, Arrah.*—This school was started by the Shahabad district board in May 1937 with the object of imparting industrial training. As this school was in the municipal area, the Government objected to the expenditure of district board funds towards the maintenance of this school but sanctioned a direct grant of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to this school through my department after making a proportionate reduction in the normal grant made to the district board for education. The school has continued to be under the management of the district board. It trained 26 students during the year of whom seven completed the course and passed in the final examination. Six of them are reported to have found employment.

28. *Mahila Shilpa-Kala Bhawan, Muzaffarpur.*—This institute was started on the 10th June 1937 by the public of Muzaffarpur with the object of imparting training in home industries to girls and women along with general education. During the year under report the Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,444 and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,840 per annum for a period of two years. Several women and girls including widows got themselves admitted into the institute and their total number on roll on the 31st March 1939 was 73. While hand spinning of cotton was done by all, 24 of these students received training in tailoring, 34 in knitting and 15 in embroidery. A Mahila Udyog Bhandar was also opened as part of the school for easy disposal of the finished articles prepared by the students.

29. *Aghore Nari Shilpa Pratisthan, Patna.*—This institute was started by the Aghore Nari Samiti of Bankipur, Patna, on the 14th February 1938 and received a Government grant of Rs. 550 towards the recurring cost. A non-recurring grant of

Rs. 356 was also paid for purchase of equipment. Several girls and women of the middle class were trained either in tailoring, needle-work and embroidery, spinning and weaving, knitting or art leather work and their number on the 31st March was 29.

30. The following industrial schools also received grants-in-aid during the year :—

(a) Noatoli Weaving School for boys at Noatoli.

(b) Noatoli Weaving School for girls at Noatoli.

(c) Cane basket school for *Doms* at Chanpattia.

(d) Jhalda Industrial School at Jhalda.

31. *Scholarships and stipends.*—(i) The following scholarship and stipends were awarded during the year under report :—

(a) Three scholarships of Rs. 30 each a month for training in textiles tenable for four years at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

(b) Two scholarships of Rs. 30 each a month for training in tanning tenable for two years at the Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta.

(c) One scholarship of Rs. 50 per month *plus* cost of books not exceeding Rs. 100 for Associateship in Sugar Technology and two scholarships of Rs. 30 each a month for Sugar Boiler course and fellowship course tenable for three and two years respectively at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore.

(d) Four scholarships of Rs. 40 each a month *plus* cost of books not exceeding Rs. 50 per annum in each case, for training in Mining and Geology tenable for three years in the first instance at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. There were altogether 11 scholars of this province studying in the school.

(e) Three scholarships of Rs. 45 each a month *plus* cost of books not exceeding Rs. 150 for the study of degree course in mechanical and electrical engineering tenable for five years at the Benares Engineering College and two scholarships of Rs. 25 each a month *plus* cost of books not exceeding Rs. 75 tenable for five years at the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, for the study of diploma course in mechanical and electrical engineering, pending introduction of a degree course in those subjects at the Bihar College of Engineering.

(ii) *Stipends to Momin boys.*—During the year under report 17 stipends were awarded to boys of the Momin community of the province for training in factories and technical schools in and outside the province out of the lump sum grant of Rs. 3,000 specially sanctioned for the purpose, viz., five stipends of Rs. 30 each a month for training in mechanical and electrical engineering at Jadavpur, three stipends of Rs. 25 each per month for training in Radio Engineering in Calcutta, one stipend of Rs. 30 a month for practical training in chemical engineering in the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur, one stipend of Rs. 20 a month for training in leather manufacture at the Cawnpore Leather Works, three stipends of Rs. 10 each a month for training in Subordinate Civil Engineering at the Bihar College of Engineering, two stipends of Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 a month for training in Industrial Diploma Course at the Bihar College of Engineering and two stipends of Rs. 7 each a month for training in weaving at the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh and half-time weaving school at Biharsharif.

(iii) *Stipends to Harijan boys.*—Seven stipends were also awarded to Harijan boys of the province for training in factories and technical schools in and outside the province out of the lump sum grant of Rs. 1,140 specially sanctioned for the purpose, viz., one stipend of Rs. 30 a month for training in mechanical and electrical engineering at Jadavpur, one stipend of Rs. 20 a month for practical training at the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur, one stipend of Rs. 20 a month for training in Subordinate Civil Engineering at the Bihar College of Engineering, one stipend of Rs. 7 a month for training in tailoring at the Technical Institute, Monghyr and two stipends of Rs. 10 each a month for leather training at the Tirhut Technical Institute, Muzaffarpur.

(iv) *Miscellaneous stipends.*—Thirteen miscellaneous stipends varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 35 a month were awarded during the year under report for technical and industrial training outside Bihar, facilities for training of which are not available here, viz., one stipend of Rs. 15 a month for training in motor mechanic at the French Motor Car Company, Limited, Calcutta, two stipends of Rs. 35 each a month for training in Ground Engineering at Delhi and Cawnpore, two stipends of Rs. 15 each a month for training in Fine Arts at Calcutta, three stipends of Rs. 20 each a month for training in sericulture at Mysore, one stipend of Rs. 25 a month for training in Fine Arts in

Bombay, one stipend of Rs. 12 a month for training in improved Ghani at Wardha, one stipend of Rs. 20 a month for training in different processes of weaving at the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore, one stipend of Rs. 15 a month for training in weaving at the Benares Weaving Institute and one stipend of Rs. 30 a month for training in Dairying at the Imperial Dairy Institute, Mysore. Besides, nine stipends which were awarded in the previous year were allowed to continue during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

Development of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries.

I.—Demonstration Parties.

32. *Weaving demonstration.*—There was a phenomenal development in the hand-weaving industry of Bihar during the year 1938-39, as is evidenced by the abnormal increase in the quantity of yarn available for weaving on handlooms, the same for 1938-39 being 22 million lbs. against 18·1 million lbs. in the previous year.

For this development in the hand weaving industry of Bihar the seven weaving demonstration parties have been making a substantial contribution ever since they were started. During the year under report, these parties introduced among the weavers not only 2,337 flyshuttle looms, 233 warping drums, 30 dobbies and 10 jacquards, but also the weaving of fabrics of finer quality and better designs, which are also marketed by the Bihar Cottage Industries. For introducing these improvements in the weaving trade, the parties had to sell labour-saving appliances and fast dyes and realised a sum of Rs. 6,727-6-9.

33. I am convinced of the possibilities of further expansion in this premier cottage industry but the existing staff is inadequate and unless this is strengthened the rate of progress must necessarily be slower than it need be. A proposal was submitted to Government last year to increase the number of demonstration parties, and it is hoped that this proposal will receive sympathetic consideration.

34. The work done by each of these weaving parties is briefly summarised in the following paragraphs and also in Appendix J.

(*a*) *Gaya party.*—This most successful party under the supervision of Mr. C. J. G. Toppo, introduced 371 flyshuttle looms, 94 warping drums, 8 dobbies, 19 take-up motions and one jacquard machine. The working of a twisting machine was also demonstrated among the silk weavers of Manpur. Besides inducing the weavers of 44 villages to weave finer counts of yarn and new designs of cloth, the party fitted up 28 looms in the Gaya Jail for weaving *khaddar*. It also participated in two local exhibitions.

(*b*) *Ranchi party.*—The Ranchi party which ranked next in order of the work done by the various weaving supervisors, fitted up in weavers' houses 374 flyshuttle looms, 42 warping drums, seven dobbies and one jacquard machine and sold improved appliances worth Rs. 1,719. The important achievement of this party was the successful introduction of improved designs for which fast dyes worth Rs. 719 were sold. Not only sleys but even shuttles are now being manufactured in this area by a few weavers with spring rollers, tongues, etc., supplied by the party. Demonstrations in weaving, dyeing, printing and rope making were conducted at the industrial exhibitions held at Khunti, Ranchi and Kuru, and technical advice was given to 12 weaving institutions, after inspecting the same.

(*c*) *Patna party.*—The party had to its credit the introduction of 330 flyshuttle looms, 57 warping drums, three dobbies and the weaving of Turkish towels at Jolahatwa in the Siwan subdivision. It also rendered technical assistance to eight weving institutions and participated in four exhibitions. The weaving supervisor examined the students of the Industrial School at Arrah and some of those of the Cottage Industries Institute, Patna and helped the Superintendent of this institution in the annual stock taking.

(*d*) *Darbhanga party.*—Some improvement was noticeable in the working of this party as it introduced 340 flyshuttle looms, 16 warping drums, seven dobbies and one jacquard machine, and some improvements in the fabrics woven in its area. The sale of fast dyes among the weavers also increased during the year. Seven weaving institutions received technical help from this party which also conducted demonstrations in two local exhibitions.

(*e*) *Dumka party.*—Although supervised by a junior Supervisor this party fitted up 337 looms, nine warping drums, a dobby and a jacquard machine. Again, of the five classes of weavers in this district, the Santals weave cloth only for their own use and hence work for only a few days in a year. A marketing organisation maintained exclusively for the benefit

of this class of weavers may succeed in inducing them to weave cloth for sale.

(*f*) *Manbhum party.*—The work of the Manbhum party under another junior supervisor proved to be as unsatisfactory as in previous years. This party introduced 312 looms, four warping drums (including three for blanket weaving), two dobbies and a jacquard machine. There was practically no improvement in the quality of cloth woven in this area. Demonstrations were however conducted in the exhibitions held at Raghunathpur and Dhanbad.

(*g*) *Bhagalpur party.*—The standard of efficiency of this party which used to lead other parties in previous years deteriorated considerably. It introduced only 273 flyshuttle looms, 11 warping drums, five jacquards and two dobbies. The sales of dyes, looms and loom parts effected were also poor. Very little seems to have been done to improve the designs and texture of cloth woven in this area. Even the experiment in jute manufacture was neglected.

This party, however, participated as in previous years in the Gulab Bagh *mela* at Purnea and in two other exhibitions.

35. *Dyeing demonstration.*—The supervisor of this party worked for two months at the Cottage Industries Institute in the absence of the Dyeing Instructor on leave. The seven dyeing mistris continued to train dyers and weavers in the use of fast dyes such as Naphthols and Indanthrens. For this purpose they visited 510 villages. The value of these fast dyes sold by them amounted to Rs. [1,51|3. The demonstration in printing and the attempts to replace the ancient "tie and dye" method by the discharge process of printing were not quite successful. The failure of the latter demonstration was due to the ridiculously low rates of wages paid for tying up (e. g. ½ anna to 1½ anna for a *saree*) and the chances of damaging the cloth by the use of tinchloride. The efforts to improve the sale of "motia" cloth by bleaching and by weaving a few coloured threads to form a design were however successful. The silk printing trade of Bhagalpur was not very prosperous. Demonstrations in dyeing and printing were conducted in various exhibitions and as many as 33 private printing factories and industrial schools received technical advice from the staff of this party.

36. *Rope-making demonstration.*—The working of the rope twisting machines was demonstrated in the districts of

Hazaribagh, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Gaya and at various exhibitions under the supervision of the weaving supervisors of the respective districts and as a result three machines were sold during the year. These machines, though expensive for our agriculturists, are eminently suited for the manufacture of twine from *Sabai* grass which is extensively grown and used in this province With a view to introduce these extensively it is proposed to sell them on hire purchase system and collect the cost in easy instalments.

37. *Eri-rearing demonstration.*—The five instructors conducted demonstrations and trained a few people in the districts of Ranchi, Palamau, Purnea, Darbhanga and Champaran in eri-rearing and spinning. Two hundred and fifty-five ounces of eri eggs were distributed among 616 rearers and 6 maunds 8 seers of cocoons and 1 maund and 6 seers of eri thread were purchased from them by the Silk Institute, Bhagalpur. It is also reported that the rearers had 99 "eri" chaddars woven for their own use. The eri instructors introduced during the year 117 takus and 70 charkhas of which 31 were of the improved type.

38. *Wool-weaving demonstration.*—The Wool-weaving demonstration party with a staff of one supervisor and four mistris continued to help the "ganderis" or the blanket weavers of Gaya, Shahabad and Palamau districts in improving their trade. Besides introducing 40 new flyshuttle looms and 19 drums, the party restarted a few of the old looms that were not working. This party also rendered assitance in fitting up 10 looms in the Central Jail, Gaya. One of the difficulties in introducing these improved looms among the "ganderis" is their extreme poverty which prevents them from using at a time a large quantity of woollen yarn required for weaving on fly-shuttle looms. This party conducted demonstrations for the benefit of the students of the Co-operative Training Institute at Pusa and also at two exhibitions.

39. *Tanning and leather-working demonstration.*—The demonstration parties for imparting training in tanning and making of leather goods sanctioned during the year were started in the months of August and September 1938, respectively after selecting and appointing necessary staff. The tanning party trained 12 students at Darbhanga, both in bark and chrome tanning of skins and hides and in dyeing and finishing leather, for a period of over six months. These students produced during the course of their training crust suit case, sole, chrome kid, chrome boxsides leather worth Rs. 487 by both bark and chrome

processes. Demonstrations were also watched by several visitors. Eight out of the 12 students were of the *chamar* class and were awarded stipends of Rs. 6 each per month. Eleven students appeared for the examination held at the end of the course and passed.

The work of the leather working demonstration party, started at Naubatpur in the Patna district was not quite as satisfactory as that of the tanning party. A start was made with four students in September and five more were admitted in October and November. Out of these nine students, seven were of the *chamar* and *mochi* class who were awarded stipends of Rs. 6 each per month. These boys in the course of their training in the improved method of leather work produced chappals, slippers, shoes, money purses, ladies bags, attache and suit cases, portfolios, holdalls, etc., worth Rs. 134-7-3. Eight students appeared at the annual examination and obtained certificates. The first Supervisor secured a post in the Tirhut Technical Institute, Muzaffarpur and another was appointed in his place about the end of the official year. The district board of Patna and the municipality of Darbhanga were good enough to provide building accommodation for these parties and I take this opportunity to thank both of these local bodies for the assistance rendered by them.

II.—Purdah manufacture.

40. The staff of the purdah manufacturing section of the Bihar Cottage Industries financed by the provincial Government continued to be the same as in the previous years. It purchased against its approved samples, art textiles (Rs. 70,016) and staple goods (Rs. 38,006) of a total value of Rs. 1,08,022, as against Rs. 1,11,759 in 1937-38, from eight Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 39 master-weavers including 12 ex-students. For the weaving of these goods dyed and grey yarn worth Rs. 54,385 was supplied as against Rs. 52,857 in 1937-38. Fifty-four old patterns of art textiles were scrapped and 34 new ones (including 9 for durries) and 13 for staple goods were prepared and included in the list of standard patterns. Practically all types of fabrics required either for personal wear or for a household including mosquito curtains were successfully produced and sold. The sales of finished goods however declined during the year and the same amounted to Rs. 1,32,066 as against Rs. 1,69,197 in 1937-38. The sales through the London agent further dropped as a result of the resignation of Mr. E. C. Ryland whose valuable assistance in marketing Bihar textiles in Europe and America

for the last 15 years I wish to place on record. Restrictions imposed on the imports of foreign goods in New Zealand were also responsible for a decrease in our business in that country. The following figures show the sales effected in India, Europe, New Zealand and America during the last two years :—

Sales.			1937-38.	1938-39.
			Rs.	Rs.
India	..	..	77,977	71,091
Europe	..	..	41,398	31,044
New Zealand	..	..	45,691	29,931
America	..	..	4,131	..
Total		..	1,69,197	1,32,066

The net profits in the working of this section also decreased from Rs. 25,832 (for 1937-38) to Rs. 11,362 due to the fall in foreign business.

III.—Bihar Cottage Industries' Handloom Marketing Organisation.

41. (*i*) The Bihar Cottage Industries continued to carry on the experiments in the finishing of handwoven fabrics and co-operative manufacturing. It also tested the possibilities of marketing certain staple goods in competition with similar goods produced in mills and widely advertised the Bihar textiles both in India and foreign countries.

(*ii*) *Manufacturing.*—Cotton yarn of approved quality continued to be obtained direct from the mills and was dyed under expert supervision at the Cottage Industries Institute. About 350 weavers purchased Rs. 54,385 worth of yarn and supplied Rs. 1,08,022 worth of woven goods through eight weavers co-operative societies and 39 master-weavers as stated in the previous paragraph. The weaving of cloth in two weavers' societies out of 9 referred to in the last year's report had to be discontinued on account of unsatisfactory working. Although no new society was formed during the year, the supplies of goods made by these societies increased from Rs. 44,279 in 1937-38 to Rs. 48,584 or by about 10 per cent. The staff to organise and supervise the working of these societies was reduced by one supervisor and the Bihar society continued to maintain its own supervisor. The total cost of this staff of one organiser and seven supervisors

amounted to Rs. 6,491. The supplies made to the Bihar Cottage Industries in 1938-39 and the profits earned by the various weavers' co-operative societies during 1937 and 1938 are given below :—

Serial no.	Name of societies.	Supplies made to the Bihar Cottage Industries in 1938-39.	Net profit earned in—	
			1937.	1938.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Weavers' Co-operative Society, Bihar.	28,117	711	1,615
2	Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ranchi.	7,583	(—)39	335
3	Weavers' Co-operative Society, Obra.	2,192	1	2
4	Weavers' Co-operative Society, Fatwa.	6,899	435	974
5	Weavers' Co-operative Society, Rohika.	1,932	(—)90	196
6	Weavers' Co-operative Society, Bhowara.	1,018	..	5
7	Weavers' Co-operative Society, Champanagar.	831	..	39

(*iii*) *Finishing.*—As the old boiler became unserviceabl early in January 1939, and a new one could not be obtained til the end of the year the bleaching and finishing of goods had t be stopped for 3 months. However, 31,400 lbs. of staple good of different texture and quality were bleached, finished an calendered as against 22,736 lbs. in the previous year. A hydroextractor, a sewing machine and a kier were purchase with a special grant sanctioned for the purpose by the Governme of India. When the services of the finishing master wer dispensed with in December 1938, the finishing department w placed in charge of his assistant.

(*iv*) *Marketing.*—Bihar textiles were advertised and marketed through 5 subsidised sales depots of Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Calcutta and Delhi-Simla, 2 foreign agents, 18 Indian agents and the central warehouse at Gulzarbagh. The depot at Delhi-Simla was closed towards the end of the year as the subsidy paid was out of proportion to the sales effected and a stockist agent was appointed there on commission basis. The five depots sold goods worth Rs. 33,360 while the sales of the London and New Zealand agents amounted to Rs. 31,044 and Rs. 29,931 respectively. The Indian agents, of whom the Madras Swadeshi Emporium continued to sell the largest quantity of Bihar textiles, sold goods worth Rs. 6,409.

(*v*) *Publicity.*—Publicity work which had been undertaken since 1935 was continued and a sum of Rs. 9,810 (including Rs. 6,193 paid as subsidies to sale depots) was spent for the purpose. The Bihar Cottage Industries participated in 8 exhibitions held within the province and three outside at Poona, Allahabad and Calcutta. In appreciation of the quality and designs of the Bihar textiles the exhibition authorities awarded seven silver and ten bronze medals besides several certificates. As the London agent resigned during the year and as his successor was new to our business, Bihar textiles could not be displayed in a separate stall at the British Industries Fair held in February 1939. They were, however, displayed in the All-India stall along with the exhibits of other provinces. Bihar textiles were also exhibited in the exhibitions held in foreign countries, viz., at Hamburg, Milan, Budapest, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Utretcht, Leipzig and Brussels.

The advertisement plates displayed at a few important railway stations on the E. B., E. I., B. N. and N. W. Railways continued to give publicity to the handwoven fabrics of this province which were also advertised in a few newspapers, magazines, cinema houses and by distribution of handbills, posters and leaflets.

(*vi*) *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on the handloom marketing organisation out of the grant from the Government of India amounted to Rs. 45,337 during the year as against Rs. 49,459 in the previous year. This amount included the cost of equipment of the finishing department and furniture purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,857 and a sum of Rs. 6,491 spent by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the organisation and supervision of co-operative societies.

42. *Government Wool Emporium, Gaya.*—The Government Wool Emporium, Gaya, having for its object the development of cottage and small scale woollen industries continued to manufacture blankets, carpets, etc., of improved quality and designs and widely advertised these goods while marketing them in and outside the province. Its staff continued to be the same as in the previous year and much of its time was spent in designing new patterns and organising their manufacture by weavers in the villages, who had been accustomed to weave narrow strips on their primitive looms and stitch them together to make a crude blanket.

Manufacturing.—113 blanket and carpet weavers under the supervision of the five production overseers posted at Gaya, Obra, Sasaram, Arrah and Chaibassa produced during the year blankets, rugs, shawls, carpets, door-mats, *asans*, overcoatings, and "Kurta" material of a total value of Rs. 34,383 (at cost price) as against Rs. 7,716 in 1937-38. For the weaving of these goods, 22 new patterns were designed thereby increasing their number to 34. As our experience of the previous year in marketing woollen fabrics showed that there was a better demand for handspun blankets of local wool than for those of mill spun yarn, the production of the latter class of blankets was stopped. The woollen yarn coutinued to be dyed at the Wool Emporium at Gaya under the supervision of the Marketing Officer and 5,915 lbs. of the same was dyed in different fast colours. All the goods excepting carpets, door mats and *asans* were produced on flyshuttle looms introduced by the Wool Weaving Demonstration Party which worked in close co-operation with the staff of the Emporium.

43. The training of the "Hoes" of the Singhbhum district in wool spinning and weaving of druggets and *asans* was continued. Economic advantage of this new industry is being realised more and more by these aboriginals, for during the year under review they purchased 48 "charkhas", and 31 drugget looms and wove goods worth Rs. 805. Blankets worth Rs. 1,091 were also woven and supplied by the blanket weavers of this district. Our efforts to introduce flyshuttle looms in this district resulted in the sale of two, one to a Uraon and another to a "Ganderi".

(*i*) *Finishing.*—As in the previous year, handspun blankets continued to be milled by the weavers themselves, while the rugs and blankets of mill spun yarn were milled and finished on power machines of the Bhagalpur jail factory.

(*ii*) *Marketing.*—During the year 1938-39, the Emporium marketed Rs. 11,565 worth of goods and realised and credited into treasury a sum of Rs. 9,786. Three hospitals in the province were supplied for the first time with 90 blankets of superior quality. Besides the sale depots and agents, the staff of weaving demonstration parties helped the Emporium in selling its production.

(*iii*) *Publicity.*—The woollen fabrics of Bihar were advertised under the name "Gaya blankets and carpets" in some important newspapers and magazines and through sale depots and agents of Bihar Cottage Industries. Advertisement plates were displayed at 10 important railway stations on the East Indian Railway and Bengal Nagpur Railway. The Wool Emporium also participated in some exhibitions held in the province.

IV.—Government of India grant for the Improvement of Sericulture.

44. *Eri seed supply station, Ranchi.*—This station, which completed the fourth year of its working reared during the year under report, 48 broods of eri and 26 of mulberry worms, produced 1,326 ozs. of eggs and supplied 1,042 ozs. of disease-free "eri" eggs to 862 parties including those of Bengal, Central Provinces, Madras, Orissa and Rajputana. 264 ounces of eggs had to be thrown away as there was no demand for eggs due to unfavourable climatic conditions.

Twenty ounces of eri eggs were reared with 206 mds. of castor leaves produced in the station farm and 2 mds. 19 seers of dry cocoons were obtained.

Ten ounces of mulberry eggs were also produced at this station and were supplied to a few rearers. As a result of the rearing of mulberry 21 seers of cocoons were obtained.

Castor, mulberry and aloe plants were grown on $5\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land respectively. The last crop was raised with a view to conduct experiments in fibre extraction and rope-making.

Pure and hybrid eri worms, "Nistari", Mysore, "Boropolu", Chinese races and cross breeds of Japanese and Italian silk-worms

were reared during the year. Degeneration of the hybrid eri-worms was noticed after the fourth generation. Demonstrations in eri rearing and spinning were conducted at Ranchi, Khunti and Kuru. The expenditure on the working of this institution during the year amounted to Rs. 6,086 and this sum was met out of the grant of Rs. 6,320 from the Government of India.

45. *Tasar seed supply and Research station, Chaibassa.*—This station started a year later than the eri seed supply station, carried on a few experiments, one of which succeeded in rearing tasar worms three times—in a year instead of twice. Although domestication of tasar worms is possible, it was not found to be economical. With a view to evolve pure races of tasar on Mendelian lines tasar moths were mated in captivity with success. Hybridisation experiments were also continued. Tasar worms fed on *Arhar*, *sanai*, *Patwa* and *sidha* leaves produced as good cocoons as those spun by worms fed on *Asan* or *Arjun* leaves. To conduct these experiments 250 new *asan* seedlings were planted during the year in the farm attached to the station.

46. Four hundred and thirty-four persons obtained disease-free eggs and seed cocoons from this station. The rearers of Kolhan and Orissa were supplied with 6,265 and 1,112 layings of eggs respectively. The overseers of Hura and Amrapara sub-stations received 1,616 and 1,984 layings of eggs respectively. 8,853 seed cocoons were produced at the station. Training of the local aborigines in the spinning of pierced cocoons continued to receive the attention of the staff of this station and 53 improved and 40 ordinary *charkhas* and 25 *takus* were introduced among them. Of the yarn spun 27½ seers was purchased by the Silk Institute. The rest of the yarn is reported to have been utilised locally in weaving *chaddars*.

47. *Tasar sub-stations at Hura and Amrapara.*—Two sub-stations for distributing disease-free tasar eggs were started at Amrapara and Hura in May and June 1939 respectively. The Amrapara sub-station obtained from Chaibassa station 2,371 layings of tasar eggs and distributed them among 90 rearers. 123 more rearers were supplied with eggs produced locally. It is reported that the latter gave better results than the eggs obtained from Chaibassa. As a result of the demonstrations conducted in some of the neighbouring hats at Amrapara 28 persons started spinning pierced tasar cocoons and 4 improved *charkhas* were introduced among them. 49 seers of thread was spun and 34 tasar *chaddars* were woven locally. It is also reported that

one person started reeling cocoons. At Hura 200 rearers of Rakub jungles and neighbouring places were supplied with 1,332 layings of tasar eggs. As the price of cocoons was low, very few persons reared silk worms during the year. Seed eggs were also distributed in new areas and among those who had given up rearing. In this area tasar worms are reared on myrobalans, *Dha*, and *Palas* trees. 22 seers of thread and 29 *chaddars* were reported to have been produced in this centre.

48. The total expenditure on the Tasar Seed Supply and Research Station at Chaibassa and its two sub-stations amounted to Rs. 7,099 and the same was met out of a grant of Rs. 7,568 from the Government of India.

CHAPTER IV.

Industrial Engineering Service and Chemical Service.

I.—Industrial Engineering Service.

49. The work of the engineering section continued to comprise the systematic inspection and maintenance of mills compounded with the department, installation of new factories and rendering technical assistance and advice to industrialists both by correspondence and personal interview. The Circle Officer of South Bihar Circle conducted an industrial survey of Patna district. Although 3 new mills, i.e., one flour mill at Katihar, a rice mill at Jaynagar and a rice and oil mill at Bairagnia were started the Circle Officer of North Bihar could not undertake the erection of these mills. He, however, restarted an oil and rice mill at Bhagalpur which had been lying idle for over 10 years. Technical assistance was also rendered to the Jails Department concerning jail industries. The two Circle Officers visited 421 mills and other industrial concerns and 23 mills (vide appendix K) were compounded during the year under report. The receipts on account of services rendered by the department amounted to Rs. 1,7[illegible]2 as against Rs. 2,177-2-0 in the previous year. Pre-occupation of the Circle Officer of North Bihar Circle at headquarters in connection with compounded mills, partial failure of paddy crop on account of high floods in some parts of North Bihar and competition of private mistris were some of the reasons for the fall in receipts. A few cases of technical assistance and advice given by the Circle Officers of the department to industrialists are noted below :—

(1) *Shree Shankar Mills, P. O. Barhiya, District Monghyr.*—The owner of the mills was helped in getting the worn out

cylinder liner and the piston of the oil engine replaced by new ones.

(2) *Shree Mohan Pannalal Ice Factory, Bhagalpur.*—Arrangements were suggested for the filtration of water required for making ice.

(3) *Shree Mahabir Dal Mill, Lakhisarai, District Monghyr.*—This mill was helped in constructing a centrifugal machine for shifting flour.

(4) *Shree Sitaram Oil and Rice Mill, Sitamarhi, District Muzaffarpur.*—Advice and services required for the repairs of the steam engine were given to the owner.

(5) *Shree Annapurna Rice and Oil Mill, Raxaul, District Champaran.*—The owner of the mill was advised how to maintain the gas in the suction gas producer.

(6) *Shree Pashupattinath Oil, Rice and Flour Mill, Raxaul, District Champaran.*—The owner was advised how to remodel his power plant with a view to reduce the cost of power generation.

(7) *Shree Mahadeo Rice and Dal Mills, Bhagalpur.*—The owner was helped in getting all the elevators and sifters manufactured in his mills.

(8) *Gauridutt Murlidhar Dal Mill, Mokameh.*—The owner was advised to replace the eccentric, connecting-rod, cylinder cock and feed pump plunger of his locomobile engine, the working of which subsequently improved.

(9) *Shree Krishna Oil Mills, Dhanbad.*—Several defects in the steam plant and milling machinery were pointed out and removed.

(10) *The Turbine Oil and Flour Mills, Sipaha.*—Replacement of the worn out main drive pinion of the water turbine and piston rings of the national crude oil engine was suggested with a view to improve their working.

II.—Industrial Chemical Service.

50. There was an appreciable increase in the number of articles analysed by the Chemical Adviser to Director of Industries. The same increased from 24 in 1937-38 to 85 during the year under report. Two graduate stipendiaries, admitted in the previous year, completed their training in applied chemistry and proceeded to the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute,

Cawnpore and the works of Messrs. Begg. Sutherland and Company, Limited, Marhowrah for further training. Practical training in making soap, toilet preparations, phenyl, ink, etc., on cottage industries lines was given to 10 students as in previous years. The Assistant Jailor of Bankipore Jail deputed to the Industrial Chemistry Laboratory with a view to introduce the manufacture of washing soap in the local jail also received training in soap making.

51. The Chemical Adviser visited the Industrial Chemistry section of the Foreman Christian College, Lahore and the Industrial Chemistry departments of the Benares Hindu University during the year. He continued to attend to the enquiries regarding manufacture of various chemical articles and to carry on analysis and minor experiments. A few examples are given below to illustrate the nature of his work.

(1) Preparation of notes on the composition of vermillion, chemistry of dahi, Distempers, Plaster of Paris, Red lead, Power Alcohol, maize starch, alum, bauxite, etc.

(2) Analysis of water, mustard oil, ghee, distilled water, ink, borated talc powder, tooth paste, cream, stone chips, phenyl, etc.

(3) Analysis and report on the samples of commercial acids sent by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Patna.

(4) Suggestions of methods for softening water.

CHAPTER V.

Financial Assistance to Industries.

52. (*a*) *Working of the Bihar State Aid to Industries Act, 1923.*—A small sum of Rs. 6,000 had been provided in the budget for 1938-39 for advancing loans not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case to small industrialists. Although 25 applications were received a sum of only Rs. 1,000 could be advanced to two parties, i.e., Rs. 500 to Babu Kiran Chandra Roy, Bhagalpur, for manufacturing articles of metal and wood, and Rs. 500 to Dr. S. N. Sahay, Chapra, for the manufacture of medicines. The Board of Industries also recommended the payment of the following loans:—

(1) A loan of Rs. 500 to Babu Ramrooch Singh of Jahanabad for paddy husking and tanning of hides and skins.

(2) A loan of Rs. 500 to Babu Sitaram Singh of Jahanabad for chhanti milling and manufacture of ink and candles.

(3) A loan of Rs. 500 to Babu Ram Dinesh Singh of Jahanabad for oil crushing and manufacture of soap, oils and scents.

(4) A loan of Rs. 500 to Babu Ganesh Singh of Nerut for silk weaving.

(5) A loan of Rs. 500 to Babu Nawal Kishore Sahay for soap manufacturing and lithographic printing, subject to sufficient security being furnished and the products being found satisfactory.

The remaining applications could not be entertained for want of adequate security.

The statement below shows the progress made during the year in the realisation of outstanding dues.

Nature of state aid.	Number of cases pending.	Amount standing at the beginning of the year.	Amount due to be realised during the year.	Amount actually realised during the year.	Balance standing at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Loan ...	3	Principal 10,209 12 6	2,043 1 11	43 1 11	10,166 10 7
		Interest nil. (a)	16 4 0	16 4 0	Nil.
Hire purchase	1	Principal 1,054 5 3	510 8 3	510 8 3	543 13 0
		Interest 68 8 6	137 1 0 (b)	137 1 0	Nil.
Total ..	4	Principal 11,264 1 9	2,553 10 2	553 10 2	10,710 7 7
		Interest 68 8 6	153 5 0	153 5 0	Nil.
	Total ...	11,332 10 3	2,706 15 2	706 15 2	10,710 7 7
Cash Credit ...	1 ...	Principal 690 0 0	690 0 0	350 0 0	340 0 0
		Interest Nil	7 5 0	7 5 0	Nil.

(a) Interest in one case remitted by Government.
(b) Includes interest on overdue instalment.

Out of Rs. 2,706-15-2 which had to be collected during the year, a sum of only Rs. 706-15-2 could be realised, as Babu Basanti Charan Sinha failed to pay his instalment of Rs. 2,000 on the 31st March 1939. The sum of Rs. 10,710-7-7 shown as arrears is due from Babu Basanti Charan Sinha, Babu Kiran Chandra Roy, Dr. S. N. Sahay and the Dal Mill at Barhiya.

(*b*) Progress of State-aided industrial enterprises.

(1) *Loan for fruit canning.* -The request of the loanee to write off the amount of Rs. 9,209-12-6 representing the outstanding dues against him, was under the consideration of Government when the year closed.

(2) *Loan for metal and wood working.*—The loanee duly paid his first instalment of Rs. 59-5-11.

(3) *Loan for manufacture of medicines and oil.*—The party did not pay anything as no instalment fell due during the year.

(4) *Loan for a dal mill at Barhiya.*—The date of payment of an instalment, due on the 18th October 1938, was extended by a year.

(5) *Cash credit to a rice mill at Bersot.*—The heir of Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Moinuddin (deceased) paid a sum of Rs. 350 only. Although he was given three months' time to pay up the balance, he failed to do so.

(*c*) *Activities of the Board of Industries.*—As there were not sufficient applications for state aid and subjects for consideration, the Board met only once during the year and considered the following subjects :—

(1) Amendment of the Bihar and Orissa State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, and the Rules framed thereunder.

(2) Amendment of Rules regarding levy of fees for services rendered by the engineering staff of the department.

(3) Examination of the budget for 1939-40 of the department and also the new activities of the department.

(4) Formation of sub-committee of the Board of Industries for examining industrial schemes.

(5) Approval of the apprenticeship scheme drawn up by the department.

CHAPTER VI.

Fisheries.

I.—Carp fry-distribution and pisciculture.

53. The natural supply of carp spawn in the rivers near Patna was small on account of erratic nature of the monsoon during the year under report. However, with great difficulty, the Patna centre supplied 1,45,000 fry from its two tanks against 1,66,000 in the previous year. The Government of Bombay obtained from us 10,000 fry but the transport of the same was not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The Jharia Water Board were also supplied with 3,000 larvicidal fish for the Tope-Chanchi lake.

The experiment in the rearing of spawn at Ranchi failed during the year on account of high temperature and the defective physical features of the tank which have since been discovered. However, our experience of previous years in the rearing of spawn at Ranchi encourages us to continue these experiments with a more responsible and qualified staff. There is no doubt that the soil and water of Ranchi district are not quite as suitable as those of Patna for pisciculture. The private enterprises in this direction failed or met with partial success in the past as these probably were not favourable even for the rearing of fish. But on account of the existence of a large number of tanks in Chota Nagpur, and the absence of sources of fish supply other than these tanks, it is proposed to carry on these experiments and arrive at definite conclusions as regards the prospects of this industry in Chota Nagpur.

As the Director of Zoological Survey of India, suggested that biological and chemical examination of the water of the tanks in Ranchi district should be conducted in the first instance an estimate of cost of the chemical examination was obtained from the Chemical Adviser and was submitted to Government for sanction.

The experiment in spawn rearing at Ranchi could not be carried on satisfactorily in the absence of a permanent staff for Chota Nagpur. Although a proposal for entertaining the services of an Inspector of Fisheries permanently was submitted to Government the latter sanctioned the appointment for one year from 1st April, 1939.

54. *Propaganda work.*—The Superintendent of Fisheries visited 28 villages in the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Bhagalpur with either the Secretary of the Divisional Development Board or Managers of Central Co-operative Banks and attended the meetings of villagers. The response received from them was reported to be satisfactory.

The Propaganda Officer, besides attending to fry distribution operation at Patna inspected 91 tanks including those stocked with departmental fry and offered technical advice to the owners of these tanks. He also visited 40 different places including 25 villages for propaganda and delivered lectures in meetings arranged by the Rural Development Department. The fishery section participated in the exhibitions held at Purnea, Dhanbad and Bihta and besides displaying fishery exhibits conducted demonstrations. A Bulletin entitled "Importance of pisciculture in the economic reconstruction of the country" was also published both in English and Hindi.

55. *Training in pisciculture.*—Government sanctioned three stipends of Rs. 12 each for 2 years for the training of unemployed educated youngmen in pisciculture. While selecting three candidates one from each of the districts of Patna, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum those owning tanks were preferred. Two of them after two months' training continued to rear fish more satisfactorily.

Two stipends of Rs. 12 and Rs. 8 each were also sanctioned by the Government for two years for the training of Inspecting clerks and " kamdars " of the Central Co-operative Banks in Ranchi circle, with a view to spread pisciculture through their agency. But the Banks failed to take advantage of these stipends.

II.—Export of Fish.

56. The export of fish from Bihar during the year amounted to 1,31,403 maunds. This figure is very much higher than that of last year partly for the reason that the latter did not include the quantity of fish sent out by East Bengal and Bengal Nagpur Railways.

Even after deducting 26,629 and 8,607 maunds of fish carried by the East Bengal and Bengal Nagpur Railways the exports show an increase of 22,483 maunds during the year. Such an increase in the export trade of fish from Bihar is an indication of the increasing interest taken by the people in fishing industry. With a view to ascertain the relative importance of fish industry in different areas of North Bihar, arrangements have now been made to obtain from B. & N. W. Railway figures relating to the export of fish from different railway stations.

CHAPTER VII.

I.—Review of labour conditions in Bihar in 1938.

57. *Introductory.*—As stated in the report of the last year, statistical information relating to labour employed in rural and unorganised industries in Bihar was not available. This review is therefore confined to labour employed in organised industries.

Among the organised industries of the province, minings of coal, mica and iron ore continued to be the most important. The table below will show the daily average number of persons employed in these industries during 1938 and in the previous two years.

Mines.	Daily average number of persons employed—		
	1936.	1937.	1938.
(1) Coal	94,477	103,081	122,018
(2) Mica	20,133	23,473	23,358
(3) Iron ore	12,615	10,906	9,666

The copper ore mining employed 2,737 labourers in 1938 as against 3,122 in 1937.

58. The industries next in importance in respect of employment of labour, are the metallurgical industries, of which the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, at Jamshedpur continued to be the largest single establishment in this province. During the year under report, the average number of persons employed daily by this company was 28,110 as against 28,004 in 1937. The Tinplate Company of India, Limited, at Golmuri near Jamshedpur employed a large labour force which increased from 3,140 to 3,314 on the 31st December 1938. The number of skilled and unskilled labour employed by the East Indian Railway Workshops at Jamalpur was 7,353 as against 6,943 in the previous year.

59. *Wages.*—The rates of wages of miners varied from place to place and they were generally higher than those of the agricultural workers. In the district of Singhbhum, the rates of daily wages of coolies and "rejas" employed in some mines had to be increased due to their agitation. In the mica mines of Hazaribagh district, the rates of wages increased slightly, while in the coal mines they remained stationary. In Shahabad district no increase in the rate of wages was observed. In Manbhum, the system of weekly payments of wages continued and payments were promptly made.

60. *Indebtedness of labourers.*—The situation in regard to indebtedness of labourers remained the same as in the last year.

61. *Health and Sanitation.*—The general health of labourers in the districts of Manbhum, Singhbhum and Hazaribagh was reported to be satisfactory. Preventive measures were taken against the outbreak of small-pox and cholera in Manbhum, and the prevalence of malaria in Singhbhum was reduced by the adoption of improved sanitation and anti-malarial measures in several camp areas.

62. *Housing.*—Housing conditions specially in the large labour colonies of Singhbhum and in the mica mines of Gaya required improvement. Big companies like the Tata Iron and Steel Company did something in this respect but the smaller concerns were content with the erection of a few kutcha huts. Housing accommodation in Shahabad district was satisfactory only at Baulia but not in other places.

63. *Educational facilities.*—These were the same as existed in the last year.

64. *Strikes and lock-outs.*—The year 1938 continued to be characterised by general restlessness. As reported last year this was due to the expectations raised by the emergence of political leaders amongst the labouring classes and the failure of certain industrial concerns to deal with grievances even when genuine. There were altogether 16 strikes including one lock-out as against 11 in the previous year. A short account of the strikes is given below in order of dates of occurrence :—

(1) *Strike at the Eagle Rolling Mills, Engineering Works and Fire Clay and Silica Works at Kumardhubi, Dhanbad.*—In the Eagle Rolling Mills, a workman was dismissed for unsatisfactory work. The remainder of the workers, numbering 399 demanding his reinstatement, declared a strike on the 9th February 1938. The workmen of the other two works, viz., Engineering works, Fire Clay and Silica Works under the same Managing Agents, viz., Messrs. Bird and Company joined the strike on the 1st March 1938. The strikers demanded the same facility and increment of wages as granted at Kulti, Hirapur and Jamshedpur. Mr. Homi and other labour leaders directed the affairs and tried to keep the strike going. With the exception of the occurrence of a few cases of violence, the situation remained peaceful throughout. The strike ended on the 2nd May 1938 when the Fire clay and Silica Works and

the Engineering Works re-opened through the intervention of Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, the Parliamentary Secretary for Labour. The Eagle Rolling Mills were closed indefinitely and most of its employees were for the time being absorbed as unskilled workers in the Engineering Works.

(2) *Strike at the Rohtas Industries, Limited, Dalmianagar, Dehri-on-Sone, Shahabad.*—About 300 workers of Messrs. Dalmia and Company Paper Mill at Dehri-on-Sone, Shahabad, struck work on the 28th February 1938. The trouble started when Mr. Dalmia refused to grant a holiday for Shivaratri on the 28th February 1938. Other grievances were (1) the refusal to grant gazetted holidays, (2) excessive working hours and (3) failure to provide the workmen with quarters. Threats were held out to other employees, considerable propaganda was carried on and seasonal meetings were held in order to promote the strike. Babu Vidya Bhusan Shukla, Assistant to the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, discussed the strike situation with the representatives of the Rohtas Industries on the 4th March 1938 and an amicable settlement was arrived at. The strikers resumed work on the 5th March 1938 on condition that their grievances would be referred to the Provincial Labour Enquiry Committee. Again, about 2,440 workers of the conservancy department and Cement and Paper Factories struck work on the 7th October 1938. The cause of the strike was the fining of the Sanitary Inspector and a sweeper Jamadar. The Inspector resigned and the sweepers went on strike. Intimidation and picketing were resorted to and some persons were assaulted. The picketers were mostly men from outside, hired on wages of 0-4-0 a day. This was one of the biggest strikes organised by the Congress Socialist Party. The strike was compromised with the stipulation that the dispute would be referred to an arbitration board consisting of the representatives of the workmen, employers and Dr. Rajendra Prashad or his nominee. The strikers resumed work on the 21st October 1938.

(3) *Strike at the Bengal Iron and Steel Company's Works at Manoharpur, Singhbhum.*—About 200 employees of the ore mines belonging to the Bengal Iron and Steel Company at Manchaopur, Singhbhum, struck work on the 5th March 1938, demanding an increase in wages and payments for overtime work. The Superintendent of the Mines accepted the demands subject to the approval of his Head Office and the strikers resumed work on the 12th March 1938.

(4) *Strike at the Indian Copper Corporation, Limited, Mosaboni, Singhbhum.*—There had been considerable

unrest amongst the employees of the Indian Copper Corporation at Mosaboni. The local labour leaders discussed the workers' grievances with the management on the 5th and 6th April 1938 but with no definite results. On the 20th April, following an altercation between one of the employees and the Mines Engineer in which the latter was alleged to have struck the former, the entire staff, numbering about 3,400, went on strike without giving any notice. About 75 men, employed in the pumping, engineering and electrical departments did not, however, join the strike. When an increment of 0-2-0 per day was promised to those who joined, about 245 strikers resumed work on the 1st May 1938. This annoyed the other strikers, who armed with lathis, threatened violence. District Officers who were on the spot, however, restored order. Two cases under sections 147/336, Indian Penal Code, were instituted. On the 2nd May, about 500 strikers without the knowledge of their leaders, damaged the works and the telephone exchanges by throwing stones. Day and night picketing by armed strikers continued and stray cases of assault were reported. The leaders who were anxious for a settlement could not control the strikers. An order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was promulgated and as a result the situation became more or less quiet. During the 3rd week of May, Professor Abdul Bari took charge of the strikers and was collecting funds which were reported to be badly needed for feeding the strikers. The orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, which had been promulgated were withdrawn but the feelings between the strikers and those on work were getting worse and several cases of violence and intimidation were reported. The Gurkha strikers were reported to be willing to resume work but were afraid of molestation. The strikers learning that Mr. Homi was endeavouring to win the confidence of the Management by offering to secure "black leg" labour from outside, intensified the picketing and seemed determined to stop outside assistance coming. On the 23rd May 1938, Mr. Jagat Narayan Lal, the Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, discussed with the Management the possible terms for settlement but no compromise was arrived at. The Management attempted to put a fence around the latrine and the water tanks outside the factory to which the strikers objected and as a result there was a clash on the morning of the 27th May 1938, between the strikers and those on work and many persons including police constables were injured. On the 1st June, about 80 Gurkhas resumed work. This greatly excited the Madrasi strikers who surrounded

them. The timely action of the authorities, however, prevented further trouble. At a meeting held on the 18th June at Mosaboni, Professor Abdul Bari exhorted the strikers to remain firm and promised them regular supply of food. The strikers then determined to continue the strike. At last, as a result of the discussion between Professor Abdul Bari and the Management of the company, it was agreed that pending the examination of the grievances of the employees by the Labour Enquiry Committee, presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prashad, the strikers should resume work. The strike thus terminated on the 12th July 1938.

(5) *Lock-out at the Tinplate Company of India, Limited, Jamshedpur.*—The Union of the employees of the Tinplate Company of India, Limited, Jamshedpur had been pressing the demands of the workers for sometime without any effect. Trouble started with the dismissal of three active members of the Union. The concessions announced by the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, apparently induced the workers to resort to direct action to secure similar advantages and as a result the workers in the Hot Mill started slowing down production. The Management, therefore, declared a lock-out on the 2nd May 1938. On the 15th May 1938, Muhammad Shafi and Kala Singh were stabbed and the former subsequently died in hospital. The murder of Muhammad Shafi created a great sensation. Intimidation and picketing continued till the Government accepted the proposal to appoint a Conciliation Board consisting of the representatives of both the parties. The lock-out terminated on the 14th July 1938. The Conciliation Board settled the dispute with the following award : (1) the company should agree to recognise the Labour Union of Mr. Abdul Bari, (2) there should be no victimisation of any of the strikers and (3) the company should accept the scheme of profit-sharing bonus.

(6) *Strike at the Indian Cable Company, Golmuri, Jamshedpur.*—Discontent prevailed at the Indian Cable Company at Jamshedpur when the Management had to complain about the steady decline of production. On the night of the 6th May 1938, one of the workers of the furnace department was suspended for sleeping while on duty. The workmen, therefore, decided to go on strike and on the next working day, i. e., 9th May 1938, nearly 500 workers ceased working. The Works Superintendent, therefore, closed the factory for an indefinite period. Some of the strikers then adopted defiant attitude and refused to be controlled by their leaders. Picketing was vigorous and developed into violence

on the 16th May 1938. A few cases of riot and assault occurred. Orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were promulgated. Attempts by the Company to re-open the work proved unsuccessful. In a conference held on the 31st December 1938, the Manager of the Company and Labour leaders agreed that a Conciliation Board should be appointed to settle the outstanding questions of dispute. The strikers numbering 681 resumed work on the 2nd January 1939, pending the decision of the Board.

(7) *Strike at the Indian Hume Pipe Company at Jamshedpur.*—Due to trouble created by some of the employees of the Indian Hume Pipe Company at Jamshedpur, the Manager dismissed 20 of them and as a result the entire staff, numbering about 280, went on strike on the 15th June 1938. A settlement between the labour leaders having been arrived at, all the strikers resumed work on the 21st June 1938. The situation was peaceful.

(8) *Strike at the Jealgora and Bararee Collieries at Dhanbad belonging to the East India Coal Company.*—In April 1938, four Sardars were discharged on account of the closing down of certain work for reasons of safety. One of them was re-engaged shortly after and the other three organised strike under the direction of one Satya Bimal Sen. As a result all the miners, numbering about 2,400, struck work on the 11th July 1938. The strike ended on the 3rd August 1938 and throughout the period the strikers were peaceful. At the end of the strike two Sardars were taken back and the third one was given hope of an appointment after a month.

(9) *Strike at the Basudeopur Factory of the Tobacco Manufacturers (India), Limited, Monghyr.*—A stay-in-strike involving 2,000 workers occurred in the Basdeopur Tobacco Factory in Monghyr on the 22nd and ended on the 25th of July 1938. The immediate cause was that the carpenters of the workshops instead of being supplied with planks of correct sizes, were asked to pick up planks from the scrap and cut the planks to sizes required. They felt that if they spend their time in this work their earnings would considerably decrease. About 50 carpenters had struck work on the 15th July 1938, and a partial settlement had been brought about through the intervention of the District Officer on the 17th July. The general body of the workers had, however, been dissatisfied with the discharge of 143 workmen in April last which was necessary on account of seasonal fluctuations in business. The Union had been financing these workmen and, as funds were running short, the

workmen made a common cause and staged a stay-in-strike on the 22nd July 1938. The stay-in-strike was organised by the Union under the guidance of the President, Mr. Nirapada Mukherjee, M.L.A. The strikers were non-violent. Outside interference was discouraged and the factory Manager also exhibited considerable patience. Through the intervention of Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, the Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, a tentative agreement was arrived at calling off the strike. The Management agreed to engage 4 more coolies in the Carpenters' Shop and take back 103 workmen who had continued to remain unemployed, out of the 143 discharged in April last.

(10) *Strike at the Tatanagar Foundry Company, Limited, Jamshedpur.*—The workers, numbering about 1,968, observed "hartal" without giving any notice to the Management, for a full day on the 10th September 1938, during the absence of the Manager at Calcutta as a protest against the appointment of a new hand as a mate in preference to an old one. On the 12th September 1938 when the workers came to work, the Manager closed the gate, pending a satisfactory settlement by the Deputy Commissioner. The strikers resumed work on the 19th September 1938, when both parties agreed to abide by the decision of a Conciliation Board. The Management also granted unconditionally temporary increment of 10 per cent in the wages.

(11) *Strike at the Malkera and Chhatiadih Collieries of Messrs. Tata and Company.*—Due to uneven distribution of bonus, about 600 miners of the Malkera and Chhaitadih Collieries struck work on the 19th September 1938. The strike was called off and the strikers resumed work on the 22nd September 1938.

(12) *Strike at the Swadeshi Sugar Mills at Narkatiaganj, Champaran.*—About 140 workmen, both Hindus and Muhammadans, of the Engineering Department of the Swadeshi Sugar Mills at Narkatiaganj struck work on the 22nd September 1938, as a result of a dispute over the grant of a holiday to Hindus only. Later, the strikers formulated 14 demands relating to increase of pay, supply of fuel, kerosene oil, beddings, better houses, etc. At the request of Dr. Rajendra Prashad, Babu Bipin Behari Verma, M.L.A., settled the dispute and the strikers resumed work on the 1st October 1938. The Management were reported to have accepted all the demands of labourers except the formation of a Committee to manage the concern and the immediate increase of pay.

(13) *Strikes at Budroochak, Katras (Chhatabad) and Mudidih Collieries at Dhanbad belonging to Messrs. Bird and Company.*—Demanding a general increase in the wages and the re-instatement of some dismissed "Khalasis" the miners of the Budroochak and Katras (Chhatabad) collieries struck work on the 26th September 1938. The miners of the Mudidih Colliery struck work on the 17th October 1938 in sympathy. The total number of strikers in the three collieries was 2,500. Labour agitators from Jamshedpur encouraged the strikers to remain firm. The attitude of the strikers was far from being peaceful and in consequence orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code were promulgated. The strikes ended on the 27th December 1938, on acceptance by the Management of the following conditions—(1) no victimisation, (2) unification of the rates of wages in all the collieries of Messrs Bird and Company, (3) trolleymen to get at least Rs. 2-4-0 per week. In the absence of sufficient work, they should be employed otherwise, (4) the question of reinstating dismissed men to be considered according to their respective merits and only the deserving men among them to be re-employed and (5) the Management would move the Government for the withdrawal of all cases pending for trial in the courts and try to secure the release of those already convicted.

(14) *Strike at the Harinagar Sugar Mills, Champaran.*—At first, a minor strike, involving about 150 out of about 500—600 employees of the Harinagar Sugar Mills, Champaran, occurred on the 13th October 1938, and pending the appointment of an Arbitration Board, the strike was called off on the 21st October 1938. On the 9th November 1938, about 78 employees again struck work without a notice as a protest against the delay of the District Congress Committee in making an award in the last dispute. The same afternoon, a procession of strikers and a counter-procession of non-strikers taken out by the Mill authorities came to blows, in which 5 strikers and 9 non-strikers received injuries. The demands of the strikers had not been specified. While the non-strikers were satisfied with the terms of award given by Pandit Prajapati Misra, the Chief Orgainser, Rural Development, Bihar, and resumed work, the strikers under the leadership of Jogendra Sukul, an ex-terrorist, were adamant. With the approach of the crushing season, the management endeavoured to import outside labour. The strikers resented this action and carried on strenuous picketing encouraged by the Kisan leaders. When most of the strike-leaders were arrested, the mill started from the 11th December 1938. The agitation of the Kisan Sabha members and the picketing,

however, continued. At last, the strike was called off on the 5th January 1939, when it was agreed to refer the dispute to an Arbitration Board consisting of Babu Harivans Sahai, M.L.A., Pandit Prajapati Misra, the Chief Organiser Rural Development and Babu Ram Birichh Benipuri, under the guidance of Dr. Rajendra Prashad.

(15) *Strike at the Chanch Colliery of the Bengal Coal Company at Dhanbad.*—The discharge of 13 coolies and other grievances including low wages, ill-treatment, lack of housing accommodation were the causes which led to a strike of 1,040 miners of the Chanch Colliery, Dhanbad, on the 31st October 1938. The strike was organised by the labour leaders under the guidance of Mr. Homi, the President of the Labour Federation. At first, the situation was peaceful but when the strikers showed a violent attitude, orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code were promulgated. Some of the strike-leaders were bound down under the Mines Act to be of good behaviour and were required to sign a bond. Some of the strike leaders attempted to effect a settlement with the Mining Engineer of the Colliery but were unsuccessful. When even Mr. Homi failed to effect a settlement, the strikers resumed work unconditionally on the 17th January 1939.

(16) *Strike at the Limestone quarries, Chunhatta, Baulia, Shahabad.*—On the 10th November 1938, a contractor's munshi was suspended by the sectional manager for violating an Explosive Rule. As a result the labour union ordered the labourers to stop the work of the contractor on the afternoon of the 11th November 1938. The strikers, numbering 250, took processions every day from Chunhatta to Baulia and in order to induce the workers of other quarries to declare a general strike, meetings were held, but with no effect. At a conference of the District Officers of Shahabad and Palamau, labour leaders and the management, a temporary agreement between the contractors and labour leaders was effected and the strike terminated on the 21st November 1938. The main terms of agreement were (1) increase in wages, (2) improvement in housing conditions and in the supply of water and (3) free medical aid.

II.—Review of cost of living of the working classes during 1938-39.

65. The cost of living of the working classes in the first month of the year 1938-39, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, was higher by 1 point at Patna and lower by 6 points at Muzaffarpur, by 5 points at Monghyr, by 2 points at Ranchi and by 1 point at Jamshedpur, while it remained stationary at Jharia. As in the preceding years, the seasonal

rise and fall during the year was not marked. In the last month of the year, i. e. in March 1939 the percentage of rise over the pre-war normal period was 6 at Jharia and 5 each at Patna and Monghyr and the percentage of fall below the pre-war normal period was 12 at Ranchi, 5 at Muzaffarpur and 3 at Jamshedpur. The average cost of living for the whole year under report was higher by 3 points each at Monghyr and Jharia, by 1 point at Ranchi and lower by 3 points at Jamshedpur and by 1 point at Muzaffarpur, while it showed no variation at Patna. Ranchi continued to be the cheapest centre for a workman to live in, while Jamshedpur continued to be the dearest.

CHAPTER VIII.

Commercial and Industrial Intelligence.

66. This section of the department continued to furnish the Government departments and the public with information relating to commerce, trade, industries and other economic and industrial problems. The increasing number of enquiries disposed of and of persons who visited the office for information is sufficient indication of the appreciation of the services rendered by this section of the department. These enquiries may be classified under the following heads :—

(1) Statistics relating to exports and imports of raw materials as well as of finished goods.

(2) Names and addresses of concerns either manufacturing or dealing in various classes of goods in and outside the province.

(3) Requests from different firms to bring their goods to the notice of the consumers.

(4) Enquiries regarding the financial standing, business reputation, etc., of local firms.

(5) Enquiries relating to the prospects of starting new industries.

(6) Miscellaneous enquiries.

The following is a list of various articles about which information had to be collected and supplied:—

Calcium acetate, toluol, metallic foils, ammonia, alum, roller composition, red oxide, collodial kaolin, potassium

permanganate, aluminium from crude bauxite, bromin, liquid sulphur dioxide, bakelite goods, distillation of coal, silica, hemp, mica, marble quarries, china clay, graphite, manganese ore, aluminium silicate quarries, ores rich in selenium, sal wood, Tephrosid candida (boga medaller), wire hasps and staples, stationery, indigenous cheese, soaps, perfumery toilet requisites, pharmaceutical and chemical industries, aluminium sheets, dynamo brushes and holders, poppy heads, natural dried grasses, dried leaves for decoration purposes, mats, matches, glass industry, enamelled iron, pottery, dark lanterns, uranium minerals, boot and shoe laces, arts and crafts, Noble's toilet products, preparation for painless shaving, water meters, compressed fibre discs, swadeshi goods, jute carpets, fire hose, iron bedsteads, rubber balloons, celluloid name-plates, electric goods, castor oil, carbon papers, candles, edible oils, paper making, stone industry, leather work, silk turbans, malted good, hemp fibre, acid factories, bows and arrows, lead pencils, cream of tartar, sanitary fittings, rubber gloves, malt extracts, vegetable oils, printing inks, elephant bells, safety razor blades, time pieces and clocks, soyabean meal, baskets, glass bangles, cement factory, rolling mill, coal tar, canned fruits, door and window fittings, etc.

67. *Library.*—The departmental library of technical books and publications continued to be visited almost daily by persons interested in industries and similar technical subjects and their number was 1,825 as against 1,265 in the previous year. Several journals relating to various industries were continued to be obtained and a few useful books were added to the library bringing their total number to 1,940. This number does not include the bulletins and reports received during the year.

68. *Bihar Commercial Museum, Patna.*—It was started on 22nd of August 1936, with a fund of Rs. 485, being the surplus receipts of the second session of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Exhibition held in 1935. In October 1936, it received a sum of Rs. 200 from the Hon'ble Minister for Development, as discretionary grant for educative charts, etc. From the 1st of April 1938, the Government sanctioned for this museum a recurring grant of Rs. 3,760 per annum for a period of five years. In 1938-39, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 9,700 was also paid towards the construction of a building and the purchase of furniture, and a plot of land, measuring eight (local) kathas, south of the Elphinstone Picture Palace and to the

east of the Bankipur Maidan was leased to the Managing Committee of the Museum. As the new building was under construction, the Museum continued to be accommodated in a rented house during the year under report.

The activity of the Museum was confined to the display of provincial products, both raw materials and finished goods of commercial interest. A few cottage industries were helped in marketing their products. A large number of visitors including students of local educational institutions visited the Museum.

The annual Provincial Exhibition which will be one of the activities of the Commercial Museum could not be organised during the year as it was proposed to hold the same on a bigger scale in the following year.

CHAPTER IX.

Review of the economic position of the principal industries of Bihar in the year 1938-39.

69. *Coal.*—The output of coal in Bihar increased from 13,835,516 tons in 1937, to 15,362,604 tons in 1938. Early in the year 1938, good prices for coal were maintained but as soon as there was a plentiful supply of wagon, stocks were accumulated and prices declined considerably towards the end of the year.

70. *Mica.*—The Mica export from Calcutta showed a further increase from 134,425 cwts. in 1937 to 142,782 cwts. in 1938 of which 79,621 cwts. were block and splitting mica, 1,136 cwts. manufactured mica and 62,025 cwts. scrap mica.

71. *Manganese ore.*—The demand for manganese ore in Japan was much less and owing to the Japan Government enforcing stricter import license condition, shipments were restricted. The European market was very dull during the year 1938-39.

72. *Iron and Steel industry.*—Excepting for shut-downs for short periods for the relining of Blast Furnaces and the carrying out of repairs to the Plate Mills Motor, the Plant was maintained in full operations throughout the year 1938-39 and in result the production of pig iron rose from 921,300 tons in 1937-38 to 1,020,000 tons in 1938-39 and of saleable steel from 660,378 tons to 701,000 tons. On the construction side a new power Plant and Distribution System with sub-stations at the important centres in the works were put into operation. A new

electrical driven Blower was installed for the Bessemer Converter in the Duplex plant. Two new gas mains were constructed as part of a broad programme of fuel distribution and utilization. The new Control and Research Laboratory was officially opened. In addition to the expansion improvements were made in various directions.

73. *Tinplate industry.*—The total production of the Tinplate Company of India, Limited, Golmuri decreased from 60,360 tons in 1937 to 50,368 tons in 1938. This decrease was attributed to two and half months' strike in the works. The total quantity of steel worked out during the year was 62,228 tons as against 74,430 tons in 1937 and the average number of persons daily employed was 2,887.

74. *Wire nail industry.*—This industry continued to flourish during the year 1938-39. A new plant for the manufacture of bolts and nuts was put up.

75. *Engineering Works.*—During the year ending March 1939, the mechanical side of the Kumardhubi Engineering Works was not fully employed. The total output of castings was 1,381 tons of steel and 198 tons of iron. Labour strikes which occurred in April 1938 and February 1939 affected the work during the year under report. The structural shop was considerably busier than in the previous year. This shop was not affected by the labour strike which occurred in February 1939.

76. *Lac Industry.*—The production of stick lac showed an increase from 1,265,000 mds. in 1937 to 1,443,000 mds. in 1938, i.e., about 10 per cent, the Katki variety contributing a large share to this increase. The Calcutta quotation for T. N. Shellac continued to fall throughout the year except for a spasmodic rise during December 1938 due to speculative buying. With the failure of a firm of large scale speculators in London during March 1939, the prices slumped suddenly by about Rs. 2 per maund but subsequently there were some signs of recovery. The opening price of T. N. Shellac in the beginning of the year was Rs. 15 per maund which came down to Rs. 11-12-0 in May due to the arrival of a heavy Baisakhi crop and it fluctuated between Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 16 during the period June to November. In December, the quotation was Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-12-0. From January to March there was a regular fall and towards the end of March the price was Rs. 13 per maund. The price of stick lac obtained by the primary producer, viz., the village cultivator varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per maund according to quality.

The total export of lac in all forms during the year 1938-39 was 612,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,26,40,000 as against 665,500 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,61,98,000 in 1937-38 resulting in a decrease of 22 per cent in value and 3 per cent in volume. Thus, there would appear to be a need for either increasing the real demand, internal or foreign, or restricting the production or creating an organisation of producers (growers as well as manufacturers and middlemen) to direct the trade along a single unified channel instead of as at present, allowing the forces of demand and supply and competitive selling by individuals to operate leading to low prices.

77. *Milling Industry.*—Rice mills made some improvement and on the levy of the excise duty on foreign wheat, the market improved and the flour mills showed a sign of improvement.

CHAPTER X.

Employment Bureau.

78. The Employment Bureau, started by Government under the supervision of the Director of Industries, Bihar in 1935 on an experimental basis, completed the fourth year of its working. The work of the Employment Bureau falls under the following categories :—

(*i*) Registration of names of the candidates' possessing both general and technical qualifications.

(*ii*) Finding ways and means for the employment of the candidates registered in the Bureau.

(*iii*) Keeping in touch with the industrial concerns in Bihar for the purpose of nominating and recommending the registered candidates of the Bureau for appointments and apprenticeships.

(*iv*) Giving wide publicity to the vacancies occurring in the various railways running through the province and also the vacancies advertised by the Federal Public Service Commission and by the various departments of Government.

(*v*) Advising students and their guardians regarding the prospects in different industries and professions and also with regard to the particular type of education to be imparted to youngmen to make them fit for the duties required of them in their future life.

(vi) Carrying out a census of educated unemployed through the educational institutions.

(vii) Establishment of an Employment Board with the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Education, Development and Employment as Chairman to devise ways and means for helping the Bureau in finding out employment for the unemployed.

(viii) Arranging with the different firms in and outside the province from whom purchases of stores are made, to take apprentices for training.

(ix) Arranging to take Government apprentices in the Electric Supply Companies in the province at the time of granting them licenses.

(x) Awarding scholarships and stipends to Bihari educated youths of the province for technical and industrial training in and outside the province.

79. A brief note on the work of the Employment Bureau during the year 1938-39 is given below :—

(i) *Registration of names of unemployed.*—The Bureau registered during the year under report the names of 976 candidates possessing different qualifications making a total of 2,624 candidates registered up to 31st March 1939.

(ii) *Finding ways and means for employment and keeping in touch with the Industrial concerns.*—The Bureau addressed 1,200 Industrial concerns situated in Bihar and those situated outside but having interest in this province in respect of different industries.

(iii) *Publicity of vacancies.*—The Bureau gave wide publicity to 625 vacancies occurring in the various railways running through the province and also the vacancies advertised by the Federal Public Service Commission and by the various departments of Government.

(iv) *Advice to students and their guardians.*—Approximately 3,000 students and their guardians were advised regarding the prospects in different industries and professions and also with regard to the particular type of education to be imparted to youngmen to make them fit for the duties required of them in their future life.

(v) *Census of unemployed.*—All the educational institutions in Bihar were addressed to furnish a complete list of educated unemployed for the purpose of making a census of unemployed in the province.

(vi) *Employment Board.*—A meeting of the Employment Board was held on the 4th June 1938, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister of Education, Development and Employment.

(vii) *Arrangement with different firms for taking Government apprentices.*—The Bureau, during the year under report, wrote to almost all the firms situated in the province and outside from whom purchases of stores are made, to accept apprentices nominated by the Department for training.

(viii) *Arrangement for taking Government apprentices in Electric Supply Companies in the province.*—During the year under report, the Bureau became successful in fixing up 20 apprentices in the various Electric Supply Companies. Some of the Electric Supply Companies are not bound by conditions in the licenses granted to them to accept apprentices. They were also approached by the Bureau and a large number of them voluntarily agreed to take apprentices whilst the Bureau still remained in correspondence with others.

(ix) *Requisitions for posts and apprentices.*—As a result of the efforts, made by the Bureau, requisitions for 846 posts were received during the year under report making a total of 2,100 posts requisitioned up to the 31st March 1939.

(x) *Appointments in posts and apprenticeships.*—181 persons were appointed either in posts or apprenticeships making a total of 525 persons appointed up to the 31st March 1939.

(xi) *Apprentice scheme.*—A scheme for launching an apprentice scheme for imparting both theoretical and practical training to young men of the province was formulated in accordance with the resolution passed by the Employment Board at its meeting held on the 4th June 1938, and was submitted to Government for approval.

CHAPTER XI.

Conclusion.

80. The Hon'ble Minister for Development accompanied by the Secretary for Education and Development and the Textile Expert attended the Tenth Industries Conference held at Bombay in January 1939. The Textile Expert also attended the meetings of the Imperial Sericultural Committee and the Woollen Industry Committee held at the same place immediately after. Mr. Pillai attended the fourth meeting of the Industrial Research Council held in Madras in August 1938 and the meetings of the Central Boilers Board and the Central Electricity Board held in Delhi in January 1939. He also attended the Sericultural Conference (of Tariff Board) held at Calcutta in November 1938 with the Superintendent of the Silk Institute, Bhagalpur.

81. The Provincial Government were pleased to approve of a scheme for carrying out a detailed survey of the mineral resources of the province under the supervision and guidance of Dr. V. S. Dubey, M.SC., PH.D. (London), D.I.C., of Benares Hindu University. The appointment of one assistant geologist and one research scholar was made in February 1939 and the survey was started in the following month. This survey is expected to open out possibilities for the development of many important large and small scale metallurgical, mineral and chemical industries and thereby for the employment of the educated young men of the province.

82. At an informal meeting held at Ranchi in October 1938, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister of Education and Development, it was decided to form committees for carrying out detailed investigation into the conditions and prospects of different industries in the province. The Government were, accordingly, pleased to appoint the following Committees:—

(1) Chemical Industries Committee.

(2) Mechanical " "

(3) Cottage Industries " "

The first committee met at Ranchi and the second at Jamshedpur during the year but their reports were not ready before the end of the year. The Cottage Industries Committee could not meet as it had to commence its work after the publication of the reports of the above two committees.

83. The increasing activities of the Employment Board and the Bureau, starting of two weaving schools for women in mining area of Dhanbad, two tasar seed supply sub-stations and of the tanning and leather parties, arrangements for conducting mineral survey of the province, appointment of committees for Mechanical and Chemical Industries, holding of the Joint Lac Conference, created during the year a good deal of additional account and correspondence work which compelled the limited staff of the department to work at great pressure. However, the general standard of efficiency was well maintained for which my thanks are due to all officers and assistants who had discharged their duties very creditably.

PATNA;	L. J. LUCAS,
The 6th December 1939.	*Director of Industries, Bihar.*

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Table showing the net expenditure of the department for the year 1938-39.

	Rs.
I.—Direction—	
(a) Director of Industries	6,018
(b) Textile Expert and Intelligence Officer ..	17,600
(c) Office establishment	31,036
(d) Travelling allowance — Charged	3,047
(d) Travelling allowance — Voted	4,718
(e) Other allowance	56
(f) Contingencies—Non-contract	3,825
Total ..	66,300
II.—Technical and Industrial Education—	
(i) Technical Education—	
(a) Bihar College of Engineering	1,95,839
(b) Ranchi Technical School	60,374
(c) Tirhut Technical Institute	40,608
(d) Evening Mining classes	13,076
(e) Dehri Apprentice class	1,832
(f) Grant-in-aid to Technical Institutes ..	10,685
(g) Stipends and cost of seat reservation for Bihar ..	34,310
Total ..	3,56,724
(ii) Industrial Education—	
(a) Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh ..	71,125
(b) Silk Institute, Bhagalpur	29,678
(c) Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya	5,237
(d) Half-time Weaving School, Bihar	3,664
(e) Printing and Book-binding classes, Gulzarbagh ..	6,644
(f) Grant-in-aid to Industrial Institutes ..	26,497
Total ..	1,42,845
Total of technical and industrial schools ..	4,99,569

	Rs.
III.—Industrial Development—	
(1) Engineering Service	16,869
(2) Industrial Chemical service	3,000
(3) Fishery	9,548
(4) Textile Demonstration—	
(a) Weaving demonstration	30,154
(b) Dyeing demonstration	4,784
(c) Wool Weaving demonstration	2,551
(d) Rope making demonstration	1,348
(e) Sericulture	15,242
(5) Manufacture of cotton goods for foreign market..	1,83,674
(6) Marketing Organisation	37,286
(7) Survey of mineral resources	760
(8) Joint Power Alcohol Committee	1,687
(9) Demonstration in tanning and making of leather goods.	4,471
(10) Training of women workers in Jheria coal-fields	4,635
(11) Cottage and small-scale Woollen Industry ..	40,954
(12) Industries Committee	727
(13) Grant-in-aid to Bihar Commercial Museum ..	13,147
(14) Subsidy to All-India-Spinners' Association ..	17,500
Total ..	3,88,337
Grand total ..	9,54,206
Less receipts ..	2,76,550
Net expenditure ..	6,77,656

APPENDIX B.

(Vide paragraph 3 of the report.)

Statistics of Technical and Industrial Education during 1938-39.

Serial no.	Names of Institutions.	Place.	Courses taught.	Capacity.	Average attendance. On roll.	Average attendance. Present.	Examinations. Appeared	Examinations. Passed.	Examinations. Percentage.	Examinations. Passed final year.	Examinations. Pass percentage.	Net expenditure from Provincial Revenue.	Cost per pupil on roll.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Government Technical Institutes.											Rs.	Rs.
1	Bihar College of Engineering.	Patna ...	Civil Engineering (Degree), Civil Engineering (Subordinate), Industrial Diploma, Pleaders' Survey class, Munsifs' training.	335	287	253	157	153	97·4	63	75·1	1,92,140	449·96
2	Tirhut Technical Institute.	Muzaffarpur.	Industrial Diploma, Leather working, Oil-engine driving class.	140	98	81	89	88	98·9	21	96·0	37,620	38·387
3	Ranchi Technical School.	Ranchi...	Industrial Diploma, improvers' class, Leather working class.	173	167	154	134	70	52·0	41	82·0	56,041	335·57
4	Dehri Workshop Industrial School.	Dehri ...	Machanical Trades apprenticeship.	24	13	12	13	12	92·0	...	...	1,831	140·84
5	*Evening Mining Classes.*	*Jharia and Sijua.*	*Mining and Mine Surveying, gas testing.*	*240*	*148*	*86*	*75*	*63*	*70·0*	*4*	*28·6*	*13,076*	*88·35*
6	*Vernacular Classes...*	...	*Mining ...*	...	*446*	*274*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided Technical Institutes.												
7	Jamalpur Technical School, E. I. Ry.	Jamalpur	Apprentice Mechanics. Trade Apprenticeship.	...	447	122	391	385	98·5	90	97·8	8,885	19·87
8	Technical Night School.	Jamshedpur.	Mechanical and Metallurgical Trade Apprenticeship.	...	394	300	...	...	...	158	79·4	1,800	4·56
	Government Industrial (Handicraft) Institutes.												
1	Cottage Industries Institute.	Gulzarbagh.	Cotton weaving, Dyeing and Calico printing, Tailoring, Glazed earthenware and Pottery manufacture, Cane furniture and Basket manufacture, Knitting, Carpet weaving, Durrie weaving, Newar and Tape weaving, Lacquered toy-making, Wooden toy-making, Card-board toy-making.	194	157	135	148	137	92·5	103	...	44,293	282·12
2	Government Silk Institute.	Bhagalpur	Silk weaving, Dyeing, Eri-rearing, Sericulture.	56	30	20	...	...	...	16	...	13,523	450·76

Serial no.	Name of Institutions.	Place.	Courses taught.	Capacity.	Average attendance. On roll.	Average attendance. Present.	Examinations. Appeared.	Examinations. Passed.	Examinations. Percentage.	Examinations. Passed final year.	Examinations. Pass percentage.	Net expenditure from Provincial Revenue.	Cost per pupil on roll.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	*Wool Weaving Institute.*	*Gaya ...*	*Woollen goods manufacture.*	16	14	13	14	13	92·8	13	92·8	3,529	252·07
4	*Half-time Weaving School.*	Bihar ...	Weaving, General education up to middle standard.	72	75	55	56	27	44·6	5	62·5	3,280	43·73
5	*Printing and Book-binding Classes.*	Gulzar-bagh.	Composing, Printing and Book-binding.	35	30	26	...	...	...		60·0	6,645	221·50
6	Womens' Industrial School.	Jharia & Kustore.	Cotton Weaving and Cane basketry.	80	59	31	...	...	...	...	...	4,859	82·35
	Aided Industrial (Handicraft) Institutes.												
7	Benagaria Industrial School.	Benagaria	Carpentry and Weaving	45	43	39	29	28	99·0	12	99·0	3,034	70·55
8	St. Rita's Knitting School.	Bettiah...	Knitting and Sewing	...	64	60	29	27	96·5	18	81·8	900	14·06
9	*Khunti Co-operative Home Industries Association, Ltd., Weaving School.*	*Khunti ..*	*Weaving ...*	*8*	*9*	*8*	*4*	*4*	*100*	*4*	*100*	*840*	*93·33*
10	Katkahi Technical School.	Katkahi..	Weaving and Carpentry	54	29	29	29	29	100	23	100	600	20·68
11	Noatoli Weaving School.	Noatoli...	Weaving... ...	...	18	18	...	...	...	6	100	144	80 0
12	B. N. Surveying Technical School.	Dighra...	Surveying, Map-drawing, Weaving, Tailoring, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Glass silvering.	...	157	102	93	69	74·1	5	83·3	600	3·82
13	B. N. Mallik Industrial School.	Rayam...	Durrie and Newar Weaving.	...	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	420	22·10
14	Hindu Technical Institute.	Monghyr	General education up to Middle standard, Tailoring, Carpentry, Smithy.	80	83	58	48	41	85·0	...	...	1,400	17·50
15	Mahila Shilpkala Bhawan.	Muzaffarpur.	Tailoring, Knitting, Embroidery and general knowledge.	...	73	50	44	24	54·5	...	...	4,284	58.68
16	Aghore Nari Shilp Pratisthan.	Patna ...	Weaving, Knitting Tailoring, Sewing, Leather work, etc.	50	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	550	22·00
17	Girls' Weaving School.	Nontoli...	Needle work, Weaving	...	54	54	44	40	90·9	...	...	270	5·00
18	Theosopical Model Half-time Industrial School.	Gaya ...	Tailoring, Weaving and general education up to M. E. standard.	60	27	24	16	8	50·0	...	...	1,616	59·81

APPENDIX B—*concld.*

Serial no.	Name of institutions.	Place.	Courses taught.	Capacity.	Average attendance. On roll.	Average attendance. Present.	Examination. Appeared.	Examination. Passed.	Examination. Percentage.	Examination. Passed final year.	Examination. Pass percentage.	Net expenditure from Provincial Revenue.	Cost per pupil on roll.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	Rs.
19	J. C. Mallick Half-time Industrial School.	Dhanbad	Carpentry and Smithy, general education up to M. E. standard.	...	59	48	...	...	...	...	..	1,933	32·76
20	Catholic Mission Cane-basket School for Doms.	Chanpatia	Cane-basket making ...	...	..	...	Not	reported.		...	...	300	...
21	Buxar Technical Institute.	Buxar ...	Tailoring, Painting, Soap, Shorthand and Typewriting.	80	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	65	9·28
22	Arrah Industrial School.	Arrah ...	Weaving, Dyeing and Printing.	...	26	21	7	7	100·0	7	100·0	2,000	95·23
23	Jhalda Industrial School.	Jhalda...	Manufacture of Cutlery and smithy.	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	120	13·33
24	Women Industrial School.	Bhagalpur	Knitting, Embroidery, ec.	...	...	...	Not	reported		...	...	286	...
25	Manguria Weaving School.	Manguria	Weaving, Dyeing and Spinning.	25	22	19	17	12	70·5	4	80·0	Nil	Nil.

APPENDIX C.

(VIDE PARAGRAPH 6 OF THE REPORT.)

List of institutions which received grants-in-aid in 1938-39.

Serial number.	Name.	Total number of students on roll on the 31st March 1939.	Total expenditure during the year.	Government grant. Recurring.	Government grant. Non-recurring.	Government grant. Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Jamalpur Technical School ...	479	1,45,354 0 0	8,885 0 0	Nil	8,885 0 0	
2	Technical Night School, Jamshedpur ...	394	8,479 0 0	1,800 0 0	Nil	1,800 0 0	
3	Benagaria Industrial School ...	40	8,935 0 0	2,800 0 0	234 0 0	3,034 0 0	
4	Katkahi Technical School, Katkahi ...	29	2,184 0 0	600 0 0	278 0 0	878 0 0	
5	Khunti Co-operative Home Industries Association, Limited, Weaving School.	9	2,313 0 0	840 0 0	100 0 0	940 0 0	
6	Boys Weaving School, Noatoli ...	18	1,230 0 0	144 0 0	Nil	144 0 0	
7	B. N. Mallik Industrial School, Rayam ...	19	1,653 0 0	420 0 0	Nil	420 0 0	
8	B. N. Surveying Technical School, Dighra (converted into Half-time Industrial School by amalgamation with District Board Middle English School *)	106	2,337 0 0	600 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,800 0 0	* From 1st April 1939.

Serial no.	Name.	Total number of students on roll on the 31st March 1939.	Total expenditure during the year.	Government grant.			Remarks.
				Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
9	Hindu Technical Institute, Monghyr ...	83	2,181 0 0	1,400 0 0	Nil	1,400 0 0	
10	St. Rita's Knitting School, Bettiah ...	64	7,374 0 0	900 0 0	Nil	900 0 0	
11	Mahila Shilp Kala Bhawan, Muzaffarpur...	73	5,617 0 0	1,840 0 0	2,444 0 0	4,284 0 0	
12	Aghore Nari Shilp Pratisthan, Patna ...	29	1,992 0 0	550 0 0	356 0 0	906 0 0	
13	Girls Weaving School, Noatoli ...	54	5,580 0 0	270 0 0	Nil	270 0 0	
14	Theosophical Model Half-time Industrial School, Gaya.	27	2,261 0 0	616 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,616 0 0	
15	J. C. Mallik Half-time Industrial School, Dhanbad.	59	3,162 0 0	333 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,933 0 0	
16	Half-time Weaving School, Raghunathpur	...	...	...	3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0	Will be started from 1st January 1940.
17	Arrah Industrial School, Arrah ...	26	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	Nil	2,000 0 0	
18	Jhalda Industrial School, Jhalda ...	9	120 0 0	120 0 0	Nil	120 0 0	
19	Buxar Technical Institute ...	9	199 0 0	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	
20	Catholic Mission Cane Basket School for Doms.	...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	
21	Women Industrial School, Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	286 0 0	286 0 0	
	Total ...	...	...	24,118 0 0	13,063 0 0	37,181 0 0	

APPENDIX D.

List of private industrial institutions.

1. Wahidya Madrassa, Arrah.
2. Mission School, Arrah, Shahabad.
3. Shahpur Middle English school Industrial classes, Shahpur.
4. Ranchi Brahmcharya school, Ranchi.
5. Siwan Weaving school, Siwan, Saran.
6. Siwan Mission school, Siwan, Saran.
7. Bihar Mahila Vidyapith, Darbhanga.
8. The Industrial school, Darbhanga.
9. The Art model middle English school, Maharajganj, Saran.
10. The Shilpa Karyalaya, Sainapat, Darbhanga.
11. The Weaving school at Sirauna, Dhaka, Champaran.

APPENDIX E.

(Vide paragraph 14 of the report.)

Financial Review of the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, for the year 1938-39.

The following figures will indicate the number of applications received, the number of students admitted and number on roll, etc.:—

Year.	No. of applications received in January.	No. admitted.	Average attendance.	No. of students passed in December.	No. employed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1936 ..	890	122	74	57	10
1937 ..	1,368	128	102	39	15
1938 ..	2,754	173	134	103	33

2. The following figures show the financial results of the working of the institute :—

Cash Account.

Year.	Amount drawn from treasury for meeting expenditure.	Amount of sale proceeds, etc. remitted to the treasury.	Net amount withdrawn.	Net cost of the institute.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37 ..	58,746	20,639	38,107	33,865
1937-38 ..	68,010	28,779	39,231	37,327
1938-39 ..	71,125	26,832	44,293	41,144

The reason for the fall in receipt is due to low production in the dyeing section.

The reasons for extra cost of Rs. 3,817 in 1938-39 as compared with the previous year are chiefly as follows:—

(1) Increase in the number of students due to the start of the second year classes in the dyeing, tailoring and weaving sections.

(2) Basket section worked for the whole year as against a part of the previous year.

(3) Paper section was started this year.

(4) Smaller production in the dyeing section.

3. The following figures will show the value of raw materials consumed, and the output both total and per student, and the cost per head :—

Serial no.	—	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Raw materials used ..	12,452	15,827	13,276
2	Value of output ..	19,168	24,576	21,178
3	Value of output expressed as a percentage of the value of raw materials used.	154	155	160
		No.	No.	No.
4	Number of students (in attendance).	74	102	134
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	Value of output per student.	259	241	158
6	Total net cost of the institute.	33,865	37,327	41,144
7	Cost per student ..	458	366	307

The reason for the low production is mostly due to (*i*) increase in the number of holidays and (*ii*) reduction in prices.

4. *Closing stock of raw materials and finished goods.*—The closing stock of raw materials and finished goods at the end of 1938-39 as compared with that of the previous year is given below :—

Year.	Raw materials in stock and in process.	Finished goods.		
		In the institute.	With agent.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37 ..	5,087	7,100	6,615	18,802
1937-38 ..	7,323	8,069	7,588	22,980
1938-39 ..	10,654	8,887	7,583	27,124

The increase in the stock is due to (*i*) the opening of a paper making section and (*ii*) the working of the Basket section and the second year classes in the dyeing, tailoring and weaving sections for the whole year as against a part of the previous year.

V. K. B. PILLAI,

Director of Industries, Bihar.

26-7-1939.

Statement of affairs for the Cottage Industries Institute for the year ending 31st March 1939.

DEBIT.

Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	*Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.*	...	145 0 9
2	Opening stock :—		
	(1) Raw materials	...	4,641 15 2
	(2) Finished goods :—		
	(a) In the Institute	8,966 2 11	...
	(b) With Indian agents ...	8,431 5 5	...
	Total ...	17,397 8 4	
	Less 10 per cent to approximate value to cost price.	1,739 12 0	15,657 12 4
	In the process of manufacture ...	...	2,680 11 0
3	Bills due to the institute at the beginning of the year—		
	(a) Work executed but not billed for.	...	497 12 0
	(b) Departmental supplies unadjusted.	...	2 14 9
	(c) Sundry debtors	[illegible]	...
	Less reserve for bad and doubtful debts.	443 14 0	648 10 6
4	Amount drawn from treasury :—		
	Raw materials	19,592 10 3	...
	Finished goods	4,621 7 11	...
	Dead stock	373 4 0	...
	Refund to customers	Nil	...
	Wages :—		
	Productive ... Rs. a. p. 1,554 1 0	...	...
	Unproductive ... 5,345 7 6	...	...
	Total ... 6,899 8 6	6,899 8 6	
	Miscellaneous contingencies ...	5,505 3 10	...
	Salaries of establishment ...	23,662 8 0	...
	Travelling allowance	404 6 0	...
	Stipends	10,065 8 0	...
			71,124 8 6
5	Dead stock at the beginning of the year.	...	13,972 6 8
	Sealed patterns	...	566 12 6
6	Bills due by the Institute at the end of the year—		
	(a) Salaries, wages, etc. ...	3,344 1 9	...
	(b) Sundry creditors	92 9 6	3,436 11 3
	Total ...	...	1,13,375 3 5

CREDIT.

Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Remittance to treasury ...	...	26,832 7 2
2	Bills due by the Institute at the beginning of the year :—		
	(a) Salaries, wages, etc. ...	3,360 7 9	...
	(b) Sundry creditors and credit balance.	231 4 6	
			3,591 12 3
3	Closing stock—		
	(1) Raw materials	...	7,262 8 6
	(2) Finished goods :—		
	In the Institute	9,874 6 3	...
	With Indian agents ...	8,425 6 11	...
	Total ...	18,299 13 2	
	Less 10 per cent to approximate value to cost price.	1,829 15 8	
	Total ...	16,469 13 6	16,469 13 6
	In process of manufacture ...	...	[illegible]
4	*Bills due to the Institute at the end of the year :—*		
	Sundry debtors	1,298 7 0	
	Less bad debts written off ...	Nil	
		1,298 7 0	
	Less reserve for bad and doubtful debts.	317 5 0	
			981 2 0
5	Dead stock, etc., at the beginning of the year.	13,972 6 8	
	Less depreciation	1,411 5 5	
	Total ...	12,561 1 3	
	Add addition during the year ...	373 4 0	
			12,934 5 3
	Total ...	12,934 5 3	
	Sealed pattern at the beginning of the year.	566 12 6	
	Less 10 per cent depreciation ...	56 10 9	510 1 9
	Cash in hand	...	257 2 6
	Net cost	...	41,148 15 6
	Total ...	...	1,13,375 3 5

N.B.—Pensionary charges Rs. 881-4-0.

C. S. JAIN,
Accountant,
22-6-1939.

S. Z. HUSSAIN,
Superintendent, Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh
22-6-1939.

APPENDIX F.

(*Vide* PARAGRAPH 41 OF THE REPORT.)

Financial review of the *Bihar Cottage Industries (Handloom Marketing Organisation), Gulzarbagh,* for the year 1938-39.

1. *Cash Account.*—The following figures show the expenditure receipts and profits for the last three years :—

Year.			Expenditure.	Receipts.	Gross Profit.	Indirect charges.	Net profit.
1			2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	...	...	1,73,073	1,81,447	38,089	3,466	34,623
1937-38	...	...	1,72,465	1,79,139	29,001	3,169	25,832
1938-39	...	...	1,83,674	1,70,896	14,638	3,276	11,362

The decrease in profit is due to a decline in our exports to England and Newzealand.

2. *Production.*—The following figures will show the production of goods during the last three years :—

Year.				Purdahs.	Staple goods.	Total.
1				2	3	4
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	...	...	...	90,907	32,323	1,23,230
1937-38	...	...	...	78,368	33,391	1,11,759
1938-39	...	...	...	70,016	38,006	1,08,022

The increase in purchases of staple goods is due to the necessity of keeping a larger stock and variety of these goods to meet the indents of selling agents, who returned a part of these goods as unsold after some-time.

3. *Sales.*—The following figures show the gross sales of finished and staple goods in India, Europe and Newzealand for the last three years :—

Year.			India.	Europe.	Newzealand.	America.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	...	...	53,963	83,817	31,267	...	1,69,047
1937-38	...	...	*77,977	41,398	45,691	4,131	1,69,197
1938-39	...	...	*71,091	31,044	29,931	...	1,32,066

(*The above figures exclude Rs. 54,092 for 1936-37, Rs. 52,857 for 1937-38 and Rs. 54,385 for 1938-39 on account of sales of raw materials.)

4. *Closing stock.*—The figures shown below represent the value of closing stock at cost prices in the Bihar Cottage Industries and with the inland and foreign agents.

Year.		Stock of finished goods and raw material in Bihar Cottage Industries.	Stock with agents—inland and foreign.	Total.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	...	70,500	45,795	1,16,295
1937-38	...	68,996	59,174	1,28,170
1938-39	...	1,00,045	55,030	1,55,075

The increase of about Rs. 27,000 in the value of stocks is due (1) to return of unsold goods in large quantities by a couple of our agents, (2) to accummulation of unfinished goods which could not be bleached on account of the failure of the boiler, (3) to sudden stoppage of orders for cotton rugs from Newzealand and (4) to abnormal decline in the sales by the London agent.

K. S. RAO,

For Director of Industries,
Bihar.

3-8-1939.

Statement of accounts of the Bihar Cottage Industries (Purdah manufacturing section), for the year 1938-39.

DEBIT.

Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.		
	(a) Sale proceeds	179 11 0	
	(b) Permanent advance ...	100 0 0	
			279 11 0
2	Opening stocks—		
	(a) Raw materials—		
	In hand	17,931 14 10	
	With Dyeing Section ...	1,225 14 6	
	With contractors (at cost for dyeing and printing).	255 6 0	
	With finishing section ...	1,098 0 0	
			20,511 3 4
	(b) Finished goods—		
	In hand	48,440 14 5	
	With Indian agents	32,927 8 7½	
	With London agents... ...	34,117 5 4	
	With New Zealand agents ...	22,833 12 5	
	Total ...	1,38,319 8 9	
	Less reserve to arrive at cost ...	30,704 14 2	
			1,07,614 10 7½
	In process of manufacture ...	...	44 4 6
3	Bills receivable at the beginning of the year—	...	
	Sundry debtors	5,392 8 2	
	Less credit balance	84 6 0	
			5,308 2 2
4	Amount drawn from treasury (including book transfer)—		
	(i) (a) Raw materials ...	60,015 7 7	
	(b) Staple goods	38,006 4 6	
	(c) Finished goods ...	70,015 7 0	
	(d) Miscellaneous contingencies.	10,278 2 3	
	(e) Refunds to customers ...	536 0 6	
	(f) Salaries and establishment	4,287 2 0	
	(g) Travelling and other allowances.	535 5 0	
			1,83,673 12 10
	Dead stock, etc., at the beginning of the year—	...	461 9 9½
	Sealed pattern at the beginning of the year at Indian selling rate.	...	622 5 11

CREDIT.

Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Remittance to treasury—		
	At Patna Treasury	1,15,100 12 3	
	At other treasuries	6,233 9 6	
	By book transfer	6,283 9 1	
	Sale proceeds in London ...	26,308 15 11	
	Sale proceeds in New Zealand ...	16,968 11 2	
			1,70,895 9 11
2	Bills payable at the beginning of the year—		
	(a) Salaries and wages, etc. ...	365 0 0	
	(b) Commission to the Business Manager for 1935-36 and 1936-37.	1,001 11 0	
	(c) Proportionate cost of the finishing department at the beginning of the year at one anna per lb. of bleached cloth 22,849 lbs.	1,428 3 0	
	(d) Payment made from the grant of marketing organization on account of commission to commercial travellers.	380 7 0	
			3,175 5 0
3	Closing stocks—		
	(a) Raw materials in hand (at cost).	27,906 4 5	
	With Dyeing section (at cost)	456 11 9	
	With contractors (at cost) for dyeing and printing, etc.	230 7 8	
	With finishing section (at cost).	6,430 0 7	
			35,023 8 5
	(b) Finished goods in hand (at cost)—		
	Purdah...	32,771 13 8½	
	Cotton goods bleached ...	27,624 11 9	
	Silk goods	4,614 2 6½	
	Total ...	65,010 12 0	
	With Indian agents (at cost).		
	(i) Depot holders ...	16,056 2 1	
	(ii) Agents	5,011 5 9	
	(iii) Sundry	5,851 7 0	
	(iv) Commercial travellers ...	339 9 8	
	Total ...	27,258 8 6	
	With New Zealand agents £1623-4-10 at Re. 1-6.	21,643 3 7	

DEBIT.			
Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6	Bills payable at the end of the year—		
	(*a*) Salaries, wages, etc. ...	532 2 0	
	(*b*) Commission due to the Business Manager for 1935-36, 1936-37 and 1937-38.	556 1 0	
	(*c*) Commission due to the Business Manager for 1938-39.	60 5 0	
	(*d*) Payments made from the grant of Marketing Organisation in 1937-38 on account of commission to commercial travellers.	380 7 0	1,528 15 0
7	Excess of credit over debit ...	...	14,638 6 10½
		Grand Total...	3,34,683 2 0½
	Indirect charges—		
	Rs.		
	(1) Audit fee ... 1,250		
	(2) Supervision ... 1,376		
	(3) Rent 600		
	(4) Stationery ... 50		
	3,276		

CREDIT.			
Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Deduct 41 per cent to arrive at cost	8,873 11 7	
	Total ...	12,769 8 0	
	With London agents £2,211-0-9 at Rs. 1-6.	27,030 4 5	
	Deduct 44·5 per cent to arrive at cost.	12,028 7 2	
	Total ...	15,001 13 3	1,20,040 9 9
	In process of manufacture ...	...	10 9 6
4	Bills receivable at the end of the year—		
	Sundry debtors	4,394 6 10	
	Less credit balance	110 15 9	4,283 7 1
5	Dead stock at the end of the year—		
	Dead stock at the beginning of the year.	461 9 9½	
	Add new purchases	77 6 3	
	Total ...	539 0 0½	
	Less depreciation	63 6 5	475 9 7½
6	Sealed patterns at the beginning of the year.	622 5 11	
	Add new purchases during the year.	2 7 0	
	Deduct cost of one purdah sold ...	3 10 0	
	Total ...	621 2 11	
	Less 10 per cent depreciation in value.	62 11 11	559 1 0
	Cash in hand—		
	Sale proceeds	119 5 9	
	Permanent advance	100 0 0	219 5 9
		Grand total ...	3,34,683 2 0½

S. N. HAQ,
Accountant.
2-8-1939.

S. M. HAQUE,
Business Manager.
2-8-1939.

APPENDIX G.

(VIDE PARAGRAPH 15 OF THE REPORT.)

Financial review of the Government Silk Institute, Bhagalpur, for the year 1938-39.

The following figures will indicate the number of applications received, the number of students admitted and the number on rolls, etc.—

Year.	Number of applications received.	Number admitted.		Average attendance.		Number of students passed.		Number of students employed.
		Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1936 ...	207	23	7	15	4	15	...	8
1937 ...	268	19	9	17	5	17	2	9
1938 ...	205	19	11	15	5	15	1	10

2. The following figures show the financial result of the working of the institute :—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Year.	Amount drawn from the treasury for meeting expenditure.	Amount of sale proceeds, etc., remitted to the treasury.	Net amount withdrawn.	Net cost of the institute.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	33,985	18,091	15,894	11,019
1937-38	31,677	16,894	14,783	12,382
1938-39	29,678	16,155	13,523	14,989

The reasons for extra cost of Rs. 2,607 in 1938-39 as compared with the previous year are as follows :—

(*a*) The main cause for the increase in the net cost is a heavy decrease in the production of finished goods as compared with that of the previous year.

(*b*) The sum of Rs. 383 was paid to Messrs. Singh, Singh and Company of New York on account of hand-rolling charges of the handkerchiefs.

The following figures will show the value of raw materials consumed in the weaving section and finished goods produced for the last three years :—

Years.	Raw materials.	Production.	Percentage of the value of raw materials to finished goods.
			Rs.
1936-37	11,338	20,922	54·2
1937-38	11,997	19,944	60·1
1938-39	8,567	14,293	59·93

The closing stock of raw materials and finished goods at the end of 1938-39 as compared with that of the previous years is given below :

Years.	Stock of raw materials in the institute.	Finished goods.		Total.	Total of raw materials and finished goods.
		Stock in the Institute.	Stock with the Agent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1936-37	5,338	5,050	5,588	10,638	15,976
1937-38	4,833	4,864	8,057	12,921	17,754
1938-39	3,971	7,009	6,524	13,533	17,504

M. N. DE,
Superintendent, Silk Institute,
Bhagalpur.

V. K. B. PILLAI,
Director of Industries, Bihār.
27-7-1939.

Statement of accounts of the Government Silk Institute, Nathnagar, Bhagalpur, for the year 1938-39.

DEBITS.				CREDITS.			
Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.	...	150 8 0	1	Remittance to treasury... ...	...	16,155 6 9
				2	Bills due by the Institute at the beginning of the year.	...	1,149 9 6
2	Opening stock—			3	Closing stock.		
	(i) Raw materials—				Raw materials (actual at the time of stock taking)—		
	(a) Yarns and miscellaneous store.	2,373 7 11			(i) Yarn and miscellaneous stores	2,312 8 11	
	(b) Cocoons	50 0 0			(ii) Cocoons	297 1 3	
	(c) Dyes and Chemicals ...	766 7 0			(iii) Dyes and Chemicals ...	726 13 9	
	Total	3,189 14 11	3,189 14 11				3,336 7 11
	(ii) Finished goods—				(iv) Finished goods (actual at the time of stock taking)—		
	(a) In the Institute ...	5,403 15 6			(a) In the Institute ...	7,788 3 9	
	(b) With Indian Agents ...	3,453 0 3			(b) With Indian Agents ...	3,434 0 3	
	(c) With Mr. Ryland (London Agent).	5,498 13 0			(c) With Mr. Ryland (London Agent).	3,814 15 1	
	Total	14,355 12 9			Total	15,037 3 1	
	Less 10 per cent trade discount	1,435 9 3			*Less* 10 per cent trade discount ...	1,503 11 6	
	Total	12,920 3 6	12,920 3 6		(v) Bulletins—		13,533 7 7
					(a) English (2900 nos.) ...	1,480 0 0	
	(d) In the process of manufacture—				(b) Hindi (1491 nos.) ...	372 12 0	
					Total	1,852 12 0	1,852 12 0
	(i) Weaving section ...	1,185 14 0			(vi) In the process of manufacture—		
	(ii) Dyeing section ...	457 8 7			(i) Weaving section ...	575 14 6	
					(ii) Dyeing and warping section	58 4 4	
	Total	1,643 6 7	1,643 6 7				634 2 10
				4	(a) Bills due to the Institute at the end of the year (in India).	1,084 0 8	
	(iii) Bulletins—				(b) Bills due to the Institute at the end of the year (in New York).	3,672 2 6	
	(a) English (2979 nos.) ...	1,489 8 0					4,756 3 2
	(b) Hindi (1511 nos.) ...	377 12 0			(c) Advance to Hridaya Narain Mandal for purchase of Eri yarn.	...	50 0 0
	Total	1,867 4 0	1,867 4 0	5	Dead Stock—		
					(i) Tools and plants at the beginning of the year.	3,817 5 2	
3	(a) Bills due to the institute at the beginning of the year (in India).	827 7 1			Less depreciation	595 12 7	
	(b) Bills due to the institute at the beginning of the year (in New York).	5,689 14 6				3,221 8 7	
					Addition during the year ...	13 9 0	
	Total	6,517 5 7	6,517 5 7		Total	3,235 1 7	3,235 1 7

Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	DEBITS.				CREDITS.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4	Amount drawn from Treasury—				(ii) Sealed patterns at the beginning of the year.	1,006 9 5	
	(i) Yarn and miscellaneous stores.	...	8,494 7 9		*Less* depreciation 10 per cent ...	100 10 6	
	(ii) Dyes and chemicals ...	...	355 4 3			905 14 11	
	(iii) Finished goods ...	...	297 12 6		Addition during the year ...	77 14 0	
	(iv) Cocoons	...	806 0 6				
	(v) Miscellaneous contingencies	...	2,300 11 6		Total	983 12 11	983 12 11
	(vi) Wages productive ...	...	3,897 5 6				
	(vii) Salary of Establishment ...	...	11,758 13 0				
	(viii) Travelling allowance ...	...	181 12 0	6	Cash in hand including imprest ...	...	115 4 6
	(ix) Stipends	...	1,509 15 0	7	Net cost	...	14,189 7 8
	(x) Refund to customers ...	...	77 1 0				
5	Dead Stock— (i) Tools and plants at the beginning of the year.	...	3,817 5 2		Total	...	60,791 12 5
	(ii) Sealed patterns	...	1,006 9 5				
6	Bills due by the institute on the 31st March.	...	...				
	Grand total	...	60,791 12 5				

APPENDIX H.

(VIDE PARAGRAPH 16 OF THE REPORT.)

Financial Review of the Government Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya, for the year 1938-39.

1. The following figures show the financial results of the institute.

Year.	Amount drawn from treasury.	Amount remitted to treasury.	Net amount withdrawn.	Net cost of the institute.
1936-37 ..	5,754	1,970	3,784	3,813
1937-38 ..	6,456	1,793	4,663	3,293
1938-39 ..	5,237	1,708	3,529	2,891

The decrease in net cost is due to the proportionately higher price obtained for finished goods.

2. The following figures will show the value of raw materials consumed and of the output, both total and per student, and the cost per head.

	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
1. Raw materials consumed	2,068	2,441	1,950*
2. Value of output ..	2,512	3,262	3,218*
3. Value of output expressed as a percentage of the value of raw materials used.	121	134	165
4. Number of students (average attendance).	13	12	12
5. Value of output per student.	193	272	268
6. Total net cost of the institute.	3,813	3,293	2,891
7. Cost per student ..	293	274	241

3. Closing stock of raw materials and finished goods.

	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Raw materials (In stock and process)	407	411	299
Finished goods with agents.	852	850	951
Finished goods in Institute.	1,617	3,377	4,144

The increase in stock is due to smaller sales.

Statement of accounts of the Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya, for the year 1938-39 (unaudited).

Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total	Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DEBIT.				CREDIT.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Cash balance at the beginning of the year (Sale proceeds).	...	9 8 0	1	Remittance to treasury ...	...	1,707 12 0
2	Opening stock—			2	Closing stock—		
	(a) Raw materials ...	157 10 3¾	...		(a) Raw materials ...	128 13 3¼	...
	(b) Dyes and Chemicals ...	178 9 9¼	...		(b) Dyes and Chemicals ...	137 0 0	...
	(c) Work in process ...	75 1 3½	411 5 4½		(c) Work in process ...	33 4 7	299 1 10¼
	(d) Finished goods—				(d) Finished goods—		
	(1) In stock ...	3,376 14 0	...		(1) In institute ...	4,143 15 2½	...
	(2) Stock on consignment	849 11 3	...		(2) Stock on consignment	950 13 9	...
	Total ...	4,226 9 3			Total ...	5,094 12 11½	
	Less 10 per cent on account of trade discount.	423 0 0	3,803 9 3		Less 10 per cent due to trade discount.	509 8 0	4,585 4 11½
3	Bills due to the institute at the beginning of the year.	...	508 10 5	3	Bills due to the institute at the end of the year.	...	667 0 3
4	Dead stock	...	450 0 0	4	Dead stock	...	450 0 0
5	Amount drawn from treasury—			5	Cash in hand S. P.		
	(a) Raw materials ...	1,852 9 0	...	6	Net cost	...	2,890 11 ½
	(b) Dyes and Chemicals ...	51 1 6	...				
	(c) Wages productive ...	1,282 8 3	...				
	(d) Miscellaneous contingencies.	554 15 9	...				
	(e) Dead stock ...	2 14 3	...				
	(f) Salaries of establishment	1,471 1 0	...				
	(g) Travelling allowances ...	21 13 0	6,236 14 9				
	Adjustments allowed in the assets on account of discount commission and write off.	179 14 9	...				
	Total ...	10,599 14 1½			Total ...	...	10,599 14 1½

The 16th July 1939.

M K. NEOGY,

Weaving Supervisor, Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya.

APPENDIX I.

(VIDE PARAGRAPH 42 OF THE REPORT.)

Financial review of the cottage and small scale woollen Industries, Government Wool Emporium, Gaya, for the year 1938-39.

1. The Government Wool Emporium, Gaya financed partly by a grant from the Government of India for the development of handloom woollen industry and partly by the provincial Government has for its object the organisation of the industry on rational lines and the development of the trade in hand-woven woollen goods. This object is proposed to be achieved by employing some weavers in different centres to manufacture blankets, carpets, etc., by improving the designs and finish of the fabrics and by giving the latter wide publicity through advertisement and participation in exhibitions in and outside the province.

2. The following figures show the financial results of the working of the Emporium.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Year.	Amount drawn from treasury.	Amount of sale proceeds, etc. remitted to the treasury.	Net amount withdrawn.	Net cost of the Emporium.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	...	...	...	...
1937-38	20,873	3,178	17,695	8,090
1938-39	41,054	9,786	31,268	7,158

3. The following figures will show the value of raw materials consumed and total output derived from the same.

Serial no.	Particulars.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Raw materials used	...	4,708	18,715
2	Value of output	...	7,716	34,383
3	Value of output expressed as a percentage of the value of raw materials used.	...	164	184

4. *Closing stock of raw materials and finished goods.*—The closing stock of raw materials and finished goods at the end of 1938-39 as compared with the previous year is also given below:—

Year.	Raw materials in stock and in process.	Finished goods. In the Emporium and with agents and production overseers.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	...	...
1937-38	2,386	6,047
1938-39	5,566	26,217

The increase in closing stock is due to increase in working capital.

K. S. RAO,

For Director of Industries,

Bihar.

Statement of Accounts of Government Wool Emporium, Gaya, 1938-39.

Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Serial no.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Opening balance—			1	Remittance to treasury ...	...	9,785 9 0
	(a) Raw materials	1,157 2 9½		2	Closing stock (in the Emporium)—		
	(b) Dyes and chemicals ...	85 3 9			(A) Raw materials— (1) Wool and Yarn ...	...	1,416 10 11½
	(c) Yarn in process	4 8 0			(2) Yarn in process— ...	...	
	(d) Finished goods	4,601 13 3			(B) Dyes and chemicals ...	314 6 9	314 6 9
	(e) Bills due to the Emporium ...	162 6 0			(C) Finished goods (sale price)—		
	(f) Stock on consignment— (a) With agents	1,073 8 6			(i) In the Emporium ...	19,319 5 9	
	(b) With production overseers— (i) Raw materials ...	1,188 11 1½			(ii) In transit ... ... (To Bhagalpur Jail for milling)	6,438 13 6 ...	
	(ii) Finished goods ...	171 2 10	8,594 8 3			25,758 3 3	
	(g) Dead stock at the beginning of the year.	1,316 10 3	1,316 10 3		Less 10 per cent on account of Trade discount	2,575 13 1½	23,182 6 1½
		Total ..	9,911 2 6		(3) Value of raw materials found in excess with the production overseers on 31st March 1939 by stock taking ...	345 11 0	345 11 0
2	Amounts drawn from treasury—			3	Bills due to the Emporium at the end of the year—		
	(A) Working Capital	18,114 6 0			(i) Local dues	750 9 0	
	(a) Wool and Yarn	626 8 3			(ii) Dues from agents ...	1,027 7 10½	1,778 0 10½
	(b) Dyes and chemicals ...	...					
	(c) Finished goods	7,771 1 9					
	(d) Other Miscellaneous ...	380 14 9					
	(e) Wages (productive) for finished goods.	3,403 7 6	30,296 6 3				
	(B) Other charges—				Stock on consignment— (Sale price.)		
	(a) Salaries of establishment ...	6,983 0 0			(a) With agents and stockists after allowing trade discount where due	2,630 12 9	
	(b) Travelling allowances ...	1,416 0 0			(b) With production overseers—		
	(c) Advertisement and exhibition	781 1 0			(1) Raw materials	3,488 13 4	
	(d) Rent of buildings ...	652 0 0			(2) Finished goods less 10 per cent	404 0 0	6,523 10 1
	(e) Miscellaneous contingencies...	749 15 0		5	Value of dead stock existing at the end of the year (cost price) ...	1,612 1 3	
	(f) Dead stock	175 12 6	10,757 12 6		Less depreciation at 10 per cent ...	161 3 4	1,450 13 11
	Total	...	41,054 2 9				44,797 4 8½
3	Bills due by the Emporium—						
	Bills of the Bhagalpur Central Jail to be adjusted in 1939-40 (vide Director of Industries' letter no. 17729—36, dated the 18th October 1938)	...	986 1 0	6	Cash in hand	...	
	Excess realisation of dues refundable	...	3 14 0	7	Net cost	...	7,157 15 6½
	Grand total ...	...	51,955 4 3		Grand total ...	...	51,955 4 3

N.B.—Out of the expenditure, a sum of Rs. 17,000 was met out of the grant made by the Central Government.

K. A. MAJID,
Marketing Officer.
5-6-1939

Checked.

K. B. CHAKRAVARTY,
Auditor.
5-6-1939.

APPENDIX J.

(VIDE PARAGRAPH 34 OF THE REPORT.)

Statement showing the work done by the Weaving and dyeing demonstration parties during the year 1938-39.

Weaving demonstration parties.	No. of looms introduced.	No. of dobbies introduced.	No. of warping mills introduced.	Value of appliances sold.	No. of visits paid to villages by dyeing mistries.	Amount of dyes sold.	Sales of the products of Government institutes.	No. of new villages in which improved looms were introduced or demonstrations conducted.	No. of villages in which finer counts and new designs were introduced for the 1st time.	Total number of villages in which improved looms were introduced till 1938-39.	Total number of fly-shuttle looms introduced till 1938-39.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1. Gaya	371	8	94	966 14 3	91	159 12 9	23 9 3	53	44	672	3,804	1 Jacquard 19 take up motion sets.
2. Ranchi	374	7	42	1,719 7 0	25	719 0 6	52 7 3	26	100	1,008	6,133	1 Jacquard.
3. Patna	330	3	57	365 12 6	134	66 8 6	183 12 0	63	211	1,148	4,775	...
4. Darbhanga	340	7	16	283 9 6	26	155 6 0	184 3 3	20	24	588	8,628	1 Jacquard.
5. Dumka	337	1	9	659 0 0	82	118 15 6	79 9 3	34	31	642	3,479	1 do.
6. Purulia	313	2	4	772 13 3	84	91 0 9	65 6 6	70	10	917	4,108	1 Jacquard, 1 rope machine.
7. Bhagalpur	273	2	11	466 9 9	68	202 8 6	303 12 9	32	40	399	5,012	5 Jacquards.
Total ...	2,338	30	233	5,214 2 8	510	1,513 4 6	802 12 3	298	460	5,374	34,939	

APPENDIX K.

(VIDE PARAGRAPH 49 OF THE REPORT.)

List of mills compounded in Bihar during the year 1938-39.

(1) Shree Biharijee Mills, Patna City.
(2) Shree Surya Mills, Futwah.
(3) Shree Ramkrishna Oil Mills, Dhanbad.
(4) Shree Shanker Dal Mill, Buxar.
(5) Mahabir Prasad Ganesh Prasad Oil Mill, Arrah.
(6) Buxar Central Jail Works, Buxar.
(7) Shiva Gouri Flour Mills, Bhagalpur.
(8) Shri Mohan Panna Lal Mills, Bhagalpur.
(9) Shri Mahadeo Rice and Dal Mills, Bhagalpur.
(10) Bhagalpur Central Jail Factory, Bhagalpur.
(11) Shree Mohan Panna Lal Ice Factory, Bhagalpur.
(12) Shew Mills Company, Bhagalpur.
(13) Shree Umashanker Mills, Bhagalpur.
(14) Rambanshi Silk Mills, Bhagalpur.
(15) Shri Shewshakti Rice and Dal Mills, Sultanganj, district Bhagalpur.
(16) Shree Mahabir Dal Mills, Lakhisarai, Monghyr.
(17) Shree Jagdamba Dal Mill, Barhiya, district Monghyr.
(18) Shree Shanker Dal Mill, Barhiya, district Monghyr.
(19) Dhanraj Sagarmul Oil and Flour Mills, Sahebganj, district Santal Parganas.
(20) Jhabarmul Mahabir Pd. Dal Mill, Sahebganj, district Santal Parganas.
(21) Oil, Rice, Dal and Lac Factory of Babu Bhagwati Pd. Agarwala, Pakur, district Santal Parganas.
(22) Shri Shanker Rice Mill, Narahiya, district Darbhanga.
(23) Shri Chiranjiw Rice Mill, Ghogardiha, Darbhanga.

INDEX.

A

G

No. 1495-D.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Patna, the 4th December 1940.

READ—

The report of the Director of Industries for the year 1938-39.

MR. V. K. B. PILLAI, I.C.S., remained in charge of the department throughout the year in addition to the duties of the Cane Commissioner.

2. The industrial outlook was on the whole satisfactory during the year under review. The improvement in the coal and the mica industries was maintained and there was an increase in their output. There was a fall in the demand for manganese ore owing to restrictions imposed by the Japanese Government and the dullness of the European market. The iron and steel industry did well and the workshops of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, were expanded by the addition of new plant. The wire nail industry at Jamshedpur also continued to flourish and added new plant for the manufacture of bolts and nuts. The Tinplate Company of India, Limited, Golmuri, and the Kumardhubi Engineering Works suffered during the year as a result of labour strikes. The rice and flour milling industry showed some improvement. The depression in the lac industry continued to cause anxiety to the Provincial Government who drew up a scheme for the better marketing of lac for the consideration of the Legislature. The outbreak of war after the close of the year has, however, brought about an improvement in the price of lac and the necessity for any measure of control is less urgent. Although the large rise in prices immediately after the outbreak of hostilities has not been maintained, the market appears to h[...] become stabilised at a reasonable level owing [...] demand for lac for war purpos[...]

3. There was a further increase in the number of applications for admission into the technical and industrial institutions of the province. The number of pupils attending the various technical and industrial institutions increased from 2,662 to 3,166. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Bihar Unemployment Committee, five upper primary and middle schools were converted into half-time vocational schools and were given grants-in-aid by Government. Two new aided industrial schools were started at Muzaffarpur and Patna for training women and girls in suitable handicrafts. The number of aided schools increased from 11 to 21 during the year under report. The Civil Engineering degree course at the Bihar College of Engineering was not very popular but there was a great demand for admission in the Industrial Diploma classes of this college and of other technical schools. The evening mining classes at Jharia and Sijua continued to serve a very useful purpose by qualifying Bihari young men for employment in the coal mines. The Cottage Industries Institute at Gulzarbagh maintained its popularity. A paper-making section was added to the institute. Arrangements were also made for training a limited number of girls in different handicrafts. Special provision was made during the year of sums of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,140 for the award of stipends to Momin and Harijan boys for training in technical institutions and factories in and outside the province.

4. The hand-weaving industry of the province showed a further advance during the year under report; the quantity of yarn consumed by the handlooms increased from 18·1 to 22·0 million lbs. The weaving demonstration parties introduced among the weavers 2,337 fly shuttle looms, 233 warping drums, 30 dobbies and 10 jacquards, and demonstrated the weaving of fabrics of finer quality and better designs. Itinerant demonstration parties for training in tanning and leather-work were started during the year. The sale of art textiles of the purdah manufacturing section declined during the year due to a fall in foreign business, but the handloom marketing organisation (Bihar Cottage Industries) and the Government Wool Emporium tried to make up the deficit by designing and manufacturing staple goods for the Indian market. The training of 'Hos' of the Singhbhum district in wool spinning and weaving of druggets and *asans* made further progress; they were supplied with charkhas and looms by the department which also helped to market their goods through the Wool Emporium.

5. A provision of Rs. 6,000 was made during the year for giving loans to small industrialists under the State Aid to

Industries Act but only Rs. 1,000 was advanced to tw applicants. The Board of Industries recommended some mor applications for loans but they could not be sanctioned as th applicants failed to furnish the necessary security.

6. It is satisfactory to note that the export of fish fron Bihar increased from 72,684 maunds to 1,31,403 maund during the year under report. The fry distribution work at the Patna centre was maintained in spite of unfavourable weather conditions. This centre was able to give a supply of fry to the Government of Bombay for the development o pisciculture in that province. The experiment in the rearing of spawn at Ranchi, with the object of spreading pisciculture in Chota Nagpur, was not very successful. It is hoped to remove the defect after a biological and chemical examination of the rearing tank, as advised by the Director of the Zoological Survey of India.

7. The Employment Bureau recorded another year o satisfactory progress. It registered the names of 976 candidates possessing different qualifications during the year, making a total of 2,624 candidates registered up to the 31st March 1939. It secured appointments or apprenticeships for 181 persons, making a total of 525 persons provided for up to the 31st March 1939. The Bureau also gave wide publicity to 625 vacancies occurring in the various Government and quasi Government departments.

8. With the object of encouraging the development o mineral, metallurgical and chemical industries, an intensive survey of the mineral resources of the province, from the industrial and commercial point of view, was started by the Provincial Government in March 1939, under the supervision of Dr. V. S. Dubey of the Benares Hindu University. It is hoped that this important work will be taken over by the Geological Survey of India who have better facilities for the purpose.

9. With a view to work out the plans for the industria development of the province, special committees were set up b Government to investigate the prospects of different ind- The reports of the mechanical and the ch- committee have since been received Industry Re-organisation C question of utilisati- shortly

10. In conclusion, Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Pillai for the satisfactory administration of the department. Thanks are also due to Mr. L. J. Lucas, I.C.S., Officiating Director of Industries, for writing this interesting report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution, with a copy of the report, be submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Bihar Gazette* and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

S. M. DHAR,

Secretary to Government.